The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. N° 304 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 13 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce that he has succeeded in forming an engagement, for

TEN NIGHTS ONLY!!

with the celebrated

FYNE AND HARRISON ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

They having positively to appear at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, May 8th.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, APRIL 25TH, 1860, Will be presented Balfe's Popular Opera of

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnheim, ... Mr. Grattan Kelly.
Thaddeus, ... with the celebrated
Devilshoof, ... Mr. A. St. Albyn.
Florestein, ... Mr. H. Corri.
Queen of the Gipsies, ... Mr. Charles Lyall.
Arline, ... Miss Fanny Crotes.
Conductor—Mr. Lavey. Miss Thirlwall.

Mr. Alfred Mellon being absent for the Musical Society of London.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

A PAIR OF PIGEONS.

Mr. Peregrine Pigeon, { A new-married } Mr. George Honey.
Mrs. Peregrine Pigeon, { Couple } Miss Thirlwall.

Thursday—Crown Diamonds—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Friday—Daughter of the Regiment—Miss Thirlwall, Miss Crotes, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. A. St. Albyn, and Mr. H. Corri.

Saturday—Satanella—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

On Monday Next, will be presented (first time in Dublin) the last new grand Legendary Opera, Lurline.—The Music by W. Y. Wallace.

Meyerbeer's grand Opera, Dinorah, will be (in consequence of its overwhelming success) repeated on Tuesday.

The Band and Chorus will be numerously augmented by a selection from the Royal English Opera Company.

N.B.—The whole of the new Costumes are brought from the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden.

Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Manager—Mr. Grahy. Assistant Stage Director—Mr. J. Penson.

Private Boxes, £2 2s.; £1 11s 6d.; £1 1s.; £1 1s 6d.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper ditto, 6d. To half-price. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Every Evening Miss SUSAN PYNE.

Eighth Appearance of the renowned American Silver B.R Dancer.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, April 25th,

Will be performed, for the Fifth Time, with New Scenery, Fitzball's Interesting Drama (in 2 Acts), entitled the

DESERTED MILL; OR, THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

Pierre Bertrand .. - - Mr. Fitzjames
Paul Courteau .. - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Jacqueline .. - - Miss A. Parker
Lisette .. - - Miss F. Bland

After which, a New and Original Farce, entitled

THE BELL; OR, THE "BENCIA BOY."

Mr. Benjamin Bobbin .. .. Mr. W. Ellerton

After which Planché's celebrated Burlesque of the

GOOD WOMAN IN THE WOOD.

King Bruin .. - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Prince Sylvan .. - - Miss A. Parker
Dame Goldenheart .. - - Miss S. Pyne
Abaddun .. - - Mr. J. Stinton

To conclude with (second time) a New and Original Farce, entitled

MY UNCLE'S PET.

Squire Everwood .. - - Mr. Fitzjames
Susan Dormer .. - - Miss Pyne

With Songs.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE!!

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN,

Entrance Cavendish-row)

Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, and Clergy.

HAMILTON'S New and Magnificent Continental DIORAMA, historically illustrating Italy, France, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and the Rhine, introducing scenes and events of the late War in Italy.

Messrs. Hamilton call the attention of Families to the select Morning Representation, Every Day, at Two o'clock, Brilliantly Illuminated with Gas

Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. BOSSELL, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE,

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,

Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock

FRIDAY, APRIL 27,

Second Fashionable Box Night, being under the distinguished Patronage of Colonel Crowley and the Officers of the 15th Hussars, on which occas on the splendid Band of the Regiment will attend.

Mid-day performances—Wednesday and Saturday, 25th and 28th, commencing at Half-past Two o'clock, and every Wednesday and Saturday, at the same hour, until further notice.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Second Class and Promenade, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

THE LEDWICH (LATE ORIGINAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

PETER-STREET.

SESSION 1860.

During the present Summer Session the following Courses will be delivered:—

Materia Medica..... Dr. MACNAMARA.
Chemistry..... Dr. CAMERON.
Midwifery..... Dr. RINGLAND.
Botany..... Dr. ASKEN.
Forensic Medicine..... Dr. TRAVERS.
Comparative Anatomy..... W. H. BAILEY, Esq., F.G.S.

The usual instruction in Operative Surgery, as required by the several branches in the Public Service, will also be given.

Certificates of attendance on these Lectures are received by Trinity College, Dublin; by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in Dublin, London, and Edinburgh; by the Army and Navy Medical Boards; by the Apothecaries' Halls of Dublin and London; by the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; by the Royal College of Physicians, London and Edinburgh; by the Universities of London and Glasgow; by the Queen's College of Physicians and Surgeons; and by the Queen's University in Ireland.

. Further information may be obtained from any of the Lecturers, or from

EDWARD LEDWICH, Secretary,
38, York-street, Dublin.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon to twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.

(Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to the 5th day of MAY, 1860, for the

ERECTION OF ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS and the Making of ALTERATIONS to the ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL in the Phœnix Park, according to plans and specification to be seen at this Office.

Each proposal to be for a lump sum, and to be accompanied by a detail (giving quantities and prices), and to be endorsed "Tender for the Building Hibernian School Additions."

A separate tender to be sent in for the Lavatory Fittings, the Engines, Ironwork of Privy Closet, &c., but not the Wood-work.

The Contractor will be confined to the use of the Valley-gate road (see plan) for the Carriage of materials, &c.

(By order)

EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
12th April, 1860.

BAZAAR FOR THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The Friends of Ragged Schools are requested to Take Notice that the

ANNUAL BAZAAR

Will be held (D.V.) in the

ROUND-ROOM of the ROTUNDO,

ON

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 8th and 9th of May.

A POSTPONEMENT from the Month of MARCH (AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED) Having become necessary.

P.S.—Cast-off clothing for boys or girls, or pieces of calico for the use of the Ragged Schools, would be very acceptable.

Friends are kindly reminded, by the near approach of this Bazaar, to complete their preparations for it as soon as possible.

Contributions of money, work, toys, books, &c., will be most gratefully received by the following ladies:—

FOR LURGAN-STREET SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Benjamin Lee Guinness, 80, Stephen's-green South
Mrs. William Hoare, 31, Molesworth-street.
Mrs. Hare, 8, Mount-joy-place.
Miss Fanny Hill, 2, Mountjoy-place.
Mrs. K nay, 3, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Stavelev, 14, Adelaide-road.
Mrs. K. dd, 57, Harcourt-street.
Mrs. Hare, Dorset Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.

FOR TOWNSEND-ST. AND LUKE-ST. SCHOOLS.

Miss Wha ley* The Palace, Stephen's-green.
Mrs Hardy, 8, Mount-street, Gre ocut.
Mrs. M. A. Sourin, 32, Stephen's-green North.
Mrs. Hawkins, 20, Middle Gardiner-street.
Mrs Bridges, 20, Bedford-square, London.
Miss Furlong, 20, Clifton-road East, St. John's Wood, London.
Mrs. Rickards, 2, Rodney-street, Liverpool.
Miss Martley, 6, Mount-street Cresc nt.
Mrs. Bayly, 96, Lower Leeson-street
Mrs. R. Mand r, 21, Fitzwilliam-place.
Miss Kate Ardill, 11, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.
Miss Carleton, Seapoint-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. C. Furlong, 87, Lower Leeson-street.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Rose Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Mrs. Manders, Landscape, Dundrum.

FOR MILL-STREET SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Maddock, 38, Fitzwilliam-street.
Mrs. Smith, 10, Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
Mrs. Carmichael, 22, Ely-place.
Mrs. Nan , 9, Wellington-road, Upper Leeson-street.
The Misses Beaumont, 28, Lower Leeson-street.
Mrs. E. Fisherton H. nkney-avenue, Blackrock.
Mrs. Tandy, 26, Upper Pembroke-street.
Mrs. North, Ormonde-terrace, Rathmines.

FOR THE COOMBE SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Kincaid, 2, Herbert-street.
Mrs. Stewart, Gresham-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Shore, 30, Lower Camden-street.
Mrs. R. G ugh ean, Carysfort Lodge, Stillorgan.
Mrs. J. Sca ly, 14, Merrion-square North.
Mrs. Napier, 4, Merrion-square South.
Miss Warren, 40, Lower Leeson-street.
Miss Kinahan, 12, Merrion-square No th.

. *During the temporary absence of the Archbishop's family in England, Miss Lyster will receive at The Palace, anything consigned to Miss Whaley's care for this Bazaar.*

FOR SALE, Sewing Machines, adapted for Shirtmaking.—Apply at 9, Bride-street, Dublin.

Public Notices.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for Promoting the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Poor of Ireland, Claremont, near Glasnevin.

The 44th Annual Meeting of this Association will be held in the PILLAR-ROOM at the ROTUNDO, on THIS (WEDNESDAY), the 25th day of APRIL inst.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin.

(By order)

J. RUSSELL, Assistant-Secretary.

20th April, 1860.

N.B.—No admission tickets necessary.

SALE THIS DAY.

A Sale of Useful and Ornamental Work, for the Benefit of the Institution for Training Female Servants, in connection with the Protestant Orphan Society of Ireland, will be held (D.V.) at 104, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, on THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), 25th of APRIL, at Twelve o'clock.

Some beautiful Articles have come over from Berlin, Scotland, and various parts of Ireland, and it is expected it will be one of the most attractive Sales that have been in Dublin for a long time.

Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

AMERICAN AGENCY.

AUDIT OFFICE,

2 AND 4, COLLEGE-GREEN,

BROWN, CRAIG, AND CO. having entered into arrangements with a legal gentleman of high standing in NEW YORK, beg to intimate to the Public, that they are prepared to execute any commissions they may be entrusted with, in reference to Estates in America, proofs of title, &c.; Enquiries relative to residents in America, who may be entitled to property in this country.

All business of a mercantile nature promptly attended to.

A member of the Firm will likely cross over once a year to transact business, and return.

April 20th, 1860.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

The splendid Steamship BRAZIL, 2,300 tons, is appointed to sail from GALWAY, on the 28th APRIL, in place of the Circassian.

A few berths, both Cabin and Steerage, can be obtained, for which immediate application is necessary, to

THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MOATE FAIR.

On THIS (WEDNESDAY), 25th APRIL, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

	A.M.		A.M.
Clonsilla, about	5-18	Killucan, about	6-45
Maynooth "	5-40	Multyfarr "	7- 5
Kilcock "	5-50	Clonhugh "	7-22
Enfield "	6-10	Streamstown "	7-30
Hill of Down	6-22		

And arriving in MOATE about 7-40 Morning.

Third-Class Passengers will be Booked by the Up Train leaving Moate at 3-20 p.m., and Down Train leaving Moate at 1-12 p.m., for Stations at which these Trains respectively call (as per Company's Time Table).

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness for the conveyance of Cattle. W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 19th April, 1860.

PROSPECT LAUNDRY, SIXTH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL, PHIBSBOROUGH.

Families favouring this Establishment will please send their orders by Post, directed to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, PROSPECT LAUNDRY," Sixth Lock, Royal Canal, Phibsborough.

N.B.—Hotels, Clubs, Mercantile Houses, and Large Families contracted for.

The Laundry Van attends Customers on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, to receive clothes, and on the three following days to deliver them

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING.

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.

£1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.

For the Improvement of the

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.

PATRON:

Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor.

DANIEL GRIFFIN, Esq., M.D.

TREASURER:

The PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

WM. LYNAGHT, Esq. J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, is guaranteed by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

All persons for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, Limerick, or to the Rev. RICHARD HIMPHILL, 73, Eglinton Terrace; or Mr. LYNAGH'S, 9 Upper Sackville-street.

"Carlton Club, London, 20th July, 1859."

"I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to the great utility of the Dublin Protestant Association in keeping alive the Conservative and Protestant spirit in our city, and in exciting public attention to the daily encroachments which are attempted on our rights and privileges.

"I have received very valuable assistance from them in every contest in which I have been engaged for the representation of the city; I therefore consider them well entitled to the generous support of the Protestant community, and to a liberal contribution to their funds from all those who feel an interest in the great cause which has called this Society into existence, and which it has a ready done so much to promote.

"JOHN VANCE.

"2, Upper Hyde Park-street 27rd July, 1859."

Amount of Contributions since the 1st January, 1860.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Arthur Denny, Esq.	1	0	0	Christopher Earnshawe, Esq.	2	0	0
Edward Wakefield, Esq.	1	0	0	Miss Keown,	1	0	0
Mrs. Rowan	0	0	0	J. D. Lambton, Esq.	0	10	0
J. H. Worthington	1	0	0	Rev. Wm. Brown	0	10	0
Miss Jeffrey	1	0	0	Miss George	1	0	0
T. C. Blayney, Esq.	0	10	0	John Cash-ton, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. B. H. Johnson	5	0	0	Rev. Joseph Thacker	1	0	0
Col. Boyce	1	0	0	Frederick Kinahan, Esq.	0	10	0
Thos. Tomlinson, Esq., T.C.D.	0	10	0	Rev. John Kinahan	0	5	0
A Friend, per Dow. Viscountess Harberton	1	0	0	Rev. Dr. Taylor	1	0	0
John Thwaites, Esq.	1	0	0	Collection by Rev. S. O. Potter	8	0	0
John Green, Esq.	1	0	0	Do. do.	4	9	0
Mrs. Wm. Elliott	1	0	0	J. Derbyshire, Esq.	1	0	0

Subscriptions or Donations towards the funds of the Association will be received by Thomas H. Thompson, Esq., Treasurer, 95, Leeson-street; or at the Office of the Association, 8, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; and at the Bank of Messrs. Masterman and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

Collecting cards for persons wishing to promote the movement will be supplied, on application at the Committee Rooms of the Association.

All remittances (Post Office Orders and Letters of Credit) are to be made payable to the Treasurer, "Thomas H. Thompson."

URGENT APPEAL FOR A SMALL SUM.

A GENTLEMAN, formerly a member of the Roman Church, has struggled to support his family for many years by bookbinding, lithography, &c., &c., having the late severe winter, has compelled him to part with his Camera, and every article of wearing apparel belonging to himself, wife, and six children. He has now recovered his health, and a sum of about £6, to provide a Photographic Apparatus, would put him in a position to provide for his family without having again occasion to trespass on the kindness of the benevolent. A few articles of wearing apparel, especially for his children, would be most acceptable. The smallest assistance will be gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. C. H. MONCRIEFF, at Mr. Herbert's, Bookseller, 117, Grafton-street; or the Rev. RICHARD HIMPHILL, 73, Eglinton Terrace; or Mr. LYNAH'S, 9 Upper Sackville-street.

£6200. SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED Pounds, Trust Money, to be Lent in such sums and at such rate of Interest as may be agreed on. Apply to ALEXANDER M'NEALE, solicitor, 34, Westmoreland-street.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Receipt to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, purified the drums of the ear be not broken.

Landed Estates Court.

LANDED (LATE INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of

THOMAS MAGRATH, continued in the names of ALEXANDER M'NEALE and FRANCIS SCOTT, Owners and Petitioners.

The LANDED ESTATES COURT will

On FRIDAY, the 27th day of APRIL next,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at the Court, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION in One Lot, all that part of the LANDS of CARRICKANREVA, otherwise CLARETROCK, held partly in fee-farm, and partly for lives renewable for ever, and situate in the parony of Dunleckny, and

COUNTY OF LOUTH,

containing 220a. 2r. 9p. statute measure, subject to the perpetual yearly rents of £8 7s. 4d. and £7 4s., and producing a net annual rent of £173 13s. 3d., as specified in the rental in this matter.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

These lands are situate on the leading road from Dundalk to Newry, three miles from former and seven from the latter, overlooking the bay and town of Dundalk.

The Belfast Junction Railway runs through the property, and the Mountpleasant station is close to the entrance gate to the Dwelling-house and Offices of Clarebrock, now in the occupation of a solvent tenant.

The Demesne lands are in an excellent state of cultivation, well fenced and sheltered, and command magnificent views of the Bay of Dundalk, Ravensdale and the Carlingford mountains. There are several gentlemen's seats in the immediate vicinity.

There are about 10,700 trees, chiefly Fir and Birch, of about 30 years' growth, upon that part of the lands in the owners' possession the value of which is estimated at £700.

Proposals for the purchase of this property will be received by the solicitor having carriage of the proceedings, up to the 16th day of April, and submitted to the Court for approval without further notice.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, in the City of Dublin; to

ALEXANDER M'NEALE, Esq., the Owner, 34, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; or, to

GEORGE WM. THOMPSON, Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale, No. 9, Hume-street, Dublin.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohoner, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.

Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundrum Castle, county Cork, and No. 8, Merrion-street, Dublin.

JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN:

J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284l. 6s 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected with out expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Established A.D. 1820.

Notwithstanding which, the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.

BENTLEY AND SON,

SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,

AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,

110, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;

DUBLIN—34, COLLEGE-GREEN.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000.

With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.

The Assets exceed £270,000.

The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.

PRESIDENT:

The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale or Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*

The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Post Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.

Immediate Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 70
£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 2s 4d	£13 16s 2d

WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,

6 WILL. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—THREE MILLION STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.

C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, Chairman.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.

ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.

D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpaden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.

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C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.

EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.

Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.

CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's square.

JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

AUDITORS.

WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.

LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL.

T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 18, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

BANKERS.

Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.

PHYSICIAN.

P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

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DILLON O'GORMAN, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Publications.

This Day is Published,

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC OPINION UPON A CASE of Injury and Wrong, involving a reply to an injurious "Report made of the Arguments of Counsel," in the case of a Question of Prerogative that arose between his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Author.

By THRESHAM DAMES GREGG,

Chaplain of St. Mary's, within St. Nicholas *intra muros*, Dublin.

London: WERTHEIM, MACINTOSH, and HUNT, Paternoster-row. Dublin: CURRY and Co.

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ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

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As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to

ALBERT H. KNOX,

SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,

4, Lower Abbey-street, and 13, Sackville-place, Dublin.

MESSRS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that their Buyers have again returned from the LONDON and PARIS MARKETS with a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, including a very *recherché* assortment of FRENCH SILKS, FRENCH SHAWLS, FRENCH RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and GLOVES.

COMMERCIAL HALL,

91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.

Every Department of the subjoined List has been placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Chief, and will also come under the special and constant supervision of the members of the Firm, who are practical men.

The Goods have all been selected with scrupulous regard to the reliable character sought to be acquired for the Establishment as one in which the best value will be had for the money, whatever may be the nature of the article bought.

As the House deals extensively in French Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and other superfine Foreign Productions, the recent changes in the Customs' Tariff opportunely enable the Firm to offer many decided advantages in those important articles of manufacture. Not being impeded by any old stock, procured under unfavourable conditions, they, in particular, have profited by the modifications of the duties.

In engaging Assistants particular attention has been paid not only to their knowledge of the respective Departments, but also to their attentive habits and obliging manners.

The Warehouse, having been specially constructed to afford Ladies and Gentlemen the greatest possible facilities in making their purchases, has been furnished with the various valuable improvements—principally in lighting and ventilation.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department.
Fancy Dress Department.
Stuff Department.
Print Department.
Shawl Department.
Mantle Department.
Millinery and Bonnet Department.
Ladies' Outfitting Department.
Lace Department.
Sewed Muslin Department.
Ribbon Department.
Flower and Feather Department.
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Shirt and Handkerchief Department.
Haberdashery Department.
Fancy Cabinet Department.
Linen Department.
Blanket and Flannel Department.
Calico and Muslin Department.
Boot and Shoe Department.
Trimming Department.
Woollen Department.
Gentlemen's Ready-made Department.
Gentlemen's Order Department.

The Bespoke or Order Portion of the Tailoring Department will be conducted under the careful superintendence of experienced and talented Foremen.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO., Proprietors.

Auctions.

STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

In the TRUST ESTATE of JOHN GOLDSMITH.

Interest in the Lease of first-rate extensive and old-established Grocery Concern, with Retail Liquors, spacious Dwelling-house, Fixtures and Fittings, Stock in Trade, Household Furniture, and Policies of Insurance.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

By order of the Trustees in this matter,

On the PREMISES, 26, SEPTIMUS-O'NEILL-STREET NORTH,

On MONDAY, the 30th of APRIL, 1860,

and succeeding days,

THE VALUABLE INTEREST IN THE LEASE,

which is for 29 years unexpired—rent, £100 per annum.

A large sum of money has been laid out on the premises by Messrs. Goldsmith, and they are now in the most perfect order. There is a separate entrance to the shop in Kildare-street, and an entrance to the dwelling-house also in Kildare-street. The latter is most extensive, and the lodgings have heretofore been let at a sum exceeding the head rent. There is an extensive and valuable connexion attached to the house, and the purchaser will be afforded an opportunity of taking over the book debts if he requires.

THE STOCK IN TRADE

Consists of Wines, Porter, Spirits, Spices, &c., all of the first quality.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprises the contents of fourteen rooms, all in good condition.

THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE

Are as follows:—

£500 on life of John Goldsmith, effected 1855; present age 63.			
50	"	Elizabeth Lloyd	" 1848; " 64.
100	"	C. M. Ormsby	" 1850; " 51.

The House may be viewed on the Friday and Saturday preceding the Sale, from 10 till 4 o'clock; and further particulars may be obtained on application to JOSEPH CASSIN, Esq., 11, William-street; WILLIAM CHAMBRE, Esq., Commercial Buildings; Messrs. D. and T. FITZGERALD, Solicitors to the Estate, St. Andrew-street; or to

JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, & SONS, Brokers.

Commercial Buildings, 20th April, 1860.

Sale each day at TWELVE o'clock punctually. The Interest in the Lease at TWO o'clock the first day.

AUCTION OF WHISKEY, FLOUR, AND MANURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for repayment of advances, at our Office, Commercial Buildings, on FRIDAY next, the 27th APRIL, 1860, at Two o'clock precisely,

19 Fresh Sherry Butts Whiskey, H. Rox & Sons, February 1859;
200 Bags Flour, (HARDY'S 1 F);
1100 Bags, 2 cwt. each, Turnip Manure;
500 do. do. Superphosphate of Lime.

Samples of the Flour and Manures (which are lying in Scovell's Stores) may be had on the Tuesday preceding the sale, and all the goods will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to D. & T. FITZGERALD,

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on Wednesday Evening, April 25, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—Is the Church of Rome Catholic, or Anti-Catholic? Apostolic or Apostate?

Chairman—Mr. G. M'Guigan.

What are we to understand by the Catholic Church?

Catholic is intended to describe the general body of Christ's faithful people.—Apoc. vii. 9, 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

How, then, can any one section of Christians appropriate the name? Can a part be the whole?

What is the description given in the New Testament of the early Catholic Church?—"They were persevering in the doctrine of the Apostles, and in the communication of the breaking of bread, and in prayers."—Acts ii. 42, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Has the Church of Rome "persevered in the Apostles' doctrine?" &c.

Does not the Church of Rome assert that she alone possesses the marks of a true Church?

Does she not declare *unity* to be one of these marks?

Roman Catholics Priests, and People, are affectionately invited to attend.

CARD.

IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

NEW FRENCH GOODS.

TODD, BURNS, and CO. beg respectfully to announce the completion of their late extensive Alterations, by which their Premises have been greatly enlarged, and
SEVERAL ENTIRELY NEW DEPARTMENTS OBTAINED.
In these improvements, T., B., and Co. have made special provision for Larger Stocks of FRENCH GOODS, as doubtless, under the New Tariff and Reduced Prices, a much greater demand will take place,
NEW FRENCH SILKS,
NEW FRENCH RIBBONS,
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW FRENCH SHAWLS,
NEW FRENCH MANTLES,
NEW FRENCH MILLINERY,
NEW FRENCH ROBES,
NEW FRENCH STRAW BONNETS and TRIMMINGS,
NEW FRENCH JEWELLERY, HAIR ORNAMENTS,
&c., &c., &c.

T., B., and Co. have also in their usual Stocks a full assortment of all the NEW GOODS for the Season, in Plain and Fancy Manufactures, and they confidently invite an inspection of their present excellent variety of Fashionable Spring Goods.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MENS',
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLY),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.

MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGES-STREET.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS EVER EXHIBITED:
Silks, Barèges,
Foulards, Mohairs,
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS AND MUSLINS,
Shawls, Mantles.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
No. 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Beg to announce the arrival of their Stock of New Spring Goods—the greatest assemblage of Novelties ever exhibited in one season.
Amongst the French Goods imported by them under the NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY,
They wish to particularise a large lot of
New French Fancy Silks,
Black French Glaces, and
French Printed Foulards,
The reduction in price in which is most conspicuous. Also several New Textures for Morning Wear.
N.B.—Particular care paid to the selection of
FAMILY MOURNING:
Crapes, Paramattas, Barathea, Henriettas, Widows' Silks, &c.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 78, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett; and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
78 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING
UPHOLSTERY AND LOOKING GLASS
ESTABLISHMENT,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
R. SPARKS
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
which he will sell at very moderate prices.
25, Suffolk-street.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and three-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

LAST MONTH OF THE CURRENT YEAR—ART-UNION OF IRELAND.—The Exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy being announced to open on the 7th of May, the Distribution of Prizes will take place on SATURDAY, the 5th May next. The Country Subscription List in the current year will be closed on the 30th April, but Subscriptions will be received at the Dublin Office up to the 4th of May. Prizes will range from £100 downwards.
Subscription, One Guinea each share.
(By order)
GEORGE F. MULVANY, Secretary.
213, Grafton-street, Dublin.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET CO.
Day Passages between Dublin and Wexford. APRIL, 1860.
The Steamship MARS is intended to sail for Wexford, from 46, North-wall, Dublin, Friday 27th, 8 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford, Monday, 30th, 9 Morning.
FARES—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 5s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 26, Z4en-quay, Dublin; WM. BROWNE, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY
in great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE,
a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD ONLY BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS.
ROSA BONHEUR'S FAMOUS PICTURE—MULETEERS CROSSING THE PYRENEES.
And her Portrait by E. Dubufe, are now on view in the Drawing-room, No. 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
Admission, 6d. each, from Half-past Ten to Half-past Five

PAPER DUTY REPEAL.—The bill introduced into the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been printed. It provides that from and after the 15th of August next the excise duties upon paper of any denomination, buttonboard, millboard, pasteboard, and scaleboard, made in the United Kingdom, and also all allowances and drawbacks, shall cease, and the existing regulations with regard to them be inoperative, except, of course, as to arrears and penalties. With regard to allowances, it is provided that any stationer, pasteboard maker, or paper stainer, who shall have in stock on the 16th of August one ton of paper of any denomination, buttonboard, millboard, or pasteboard, on which the duties have been fully charged, and shall produce the same to the proper officer to take an account thereof in reams, half-reams, or parcels, whole and unopened, with the wrapper unbroken, and the excise label thereon uncancelled and unobliterated, shall be entitled to claim and be allowed the whole or proportion of the duty charged thereon as follows:—viz., if the duty shall have been charged thereon after the passing of the act, the whole of the duty so charged; and if such duty shall have been charged at any time on or before that day, then at the rate of one penny for every pound weight avoirdupois of such paper, buttonboard, millboard, and pasteboard, such allowance to be claimed and repaid in the manner directed by the act, and such rules and regulations as the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may make in that behalf. An officer of excise is to examine claims and stock, and grant certificates of allowance; a declaration is to be made of the truth of the certificate, a penalty being inflicted for forged or false certificate or false declaration.

NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.—The arrangements requisite for this important exhibition, which is fixed to be held in Cork towards the end of July, are being pressed forward vigorously by the local committee, and there is every reason to expect that it will be one of the most successful agricultural displays ever witnessed in this country. It has been arranged that a dinner and ball shall be held in connection with the show—the latter to take place at the Athenæum which has been engaged for the occasion. Mr. Robert Walker, jun., has laid before the committee plans of the yard, with the requisite arrangements for the purposes of the show. This yard comprises an area of over five acres. Mr. Walker's plans were approved of by the committee, and were ordered to be carried into effect.—*Cork Constitution.*

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

Funds opened this morning in London at the quotations marked at the close last evening, became slightly lower, but advanced again, and at the close show the highest quotations of the day. In this market there were no dealings in Consols, but New Three per Cents. were done at 93 and 93⅛, at which latter price they were for the first time done for the June account; they were firm at the prices, and the market was influenced by the arrivals of gold, principally that by the Copenhagen, and by the withdrawal of Mr. Massey's motion. The Debate on Reform, however, will be resumed again on Thursday, and uncertainty will prevail during its continuance. In Local or Railway Debentures there were no dealings; Banking Shares were firm, and Royals were done at 5s. advance; Nationals were steady at the last price, but Bank Stock and Hibernians were on sale at last prices; Steam Shares were all good; Atlantics were in demand at the prices; the launch of the Connaught has tended to improve them. The Great Ship Company Sharer were done at 6d reduction; all City of Dublin Shares were firm, and Ship Builders were done at 2s. 6d. advance. Though some quotations appear, business in Mining Shares was not extensive; Carysforts and Crookhavens were done at previous prices, the former offered; Mining Company of Ireland steady; Wicklow Coppers offered.

In Railway Shares no important change; Ballymenas and Bandons were on sale, as were also Cork and Passages, at an advanced price; Belfast Junctions were offered at 2s. decline; Dublin and Drogheda were steady at last price; Great Southern and Western Stock was weak, and shows a decline; Midlands were steady; Great Southern and Western £4 per cent. Preference was quoted at a shade under the former price, both for cash and account, rather steady; in other Shares no change, except a slight decline in Patriotic Insurance.

The defalcations by the chief cashier of the Union Bank of London, Mr. Pullinger, are exciting a good deal of attention, and the true amount is not yet ascertained. Mr. Pullinger was five years in his late position, and twenty years in the bank. The Shares of the Union Bank have fallen from £5 to £6 per share.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 24.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅛
Account	94⅛
New Threes	93⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅛
Account	94⅛
New Threes	93⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅛
Account	94⅛
New Threes	93⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅛
Account	94⅛
New Threes	93⅛
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94⅛
Account	94⅛
New Threes	93⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 10; Caledonians, 90⅛; Great Northern A, 117; Grand Trunk, 36½; Great Western of Canada, New, 13½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104⅛; London and North Western, 99⅛; London and South Western, 92½; South Eastern, 87⅝; Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅝. Consols have been steady and dull, at the ruling price of yesterday (94⅛). Indian Loan 10s to ½. Shares very inactive and prices have declined. The approaching settlement influenced rates. Canadian steady and firm. French without change.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—3-28—Bourse closed very flat. Rentes, which were first done at 70.80, have receded to 70.5, being one-fourth decline since yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY TUESDAY.—Great dulness continues to prevail in the Stock Exchange. The Funds remained at yesterday's prices. British Railway Stocks generally flatter, owing to the approach of the settlements, combined with the remarkable inactivity of business.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The funds opened this morning at a fractional improvement, but were subsequently rather less firm. There were few applications at the Bank for discount to-day, and the next Gazette returns is expected to show a large increase in the reserve. It is doubted, however, if any immediate reduction will be made in the minimum rate. In the open market the supply of money is good at 4½ per cent. There were no transactions in bullion at the Bank to-day. The Railway market has been without the slightest animation the whole day, scarcely any change taken place in the prices.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Monday Evening.

The Stock Exchange was remarkably dull, the funds did not experience even a fractional reaction. In the Share markets, in nearly every instance, prices were nominally unaltered, business being almost at a stand still; the commercial demand for money was rather slack. The best paper was discounted at 4½ to 4¾ per cent. At the Bank the amount of business was moderate.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 90 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 54¾ 5/8; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 87 8; Great Northern, 114 1/2; Great Northern A, 116 1/2; Great Western, 68¾ 9/8; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Grand Trunk, 8¾; Great Southern and Western 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104¾ 5; London and North Western, 99½; London and South Western, 91¾ 2/8; Leeds Northern, 48½ 9; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ 2; Midland, 116¾; North British, 61½; South Eastern, 87½ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 6; York and North Midland, 79½ ¾; Lombards, 19-16 11-16; Turks, 76½ 7, new, 61½. Consols have been very idle all day, but toward the close became firm, being buyers at 94 3-16. Indian, 106¼. Shares weak, and declined about ¼ to ½ per cent., but they rallied a little, closing steady and firm, at above rates. Canadian unchanged. French steady, firm, at above rates. Canadian unchanged. French steady, without change.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 24.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93 93½
Ditto for Account, 9th May	93½ 93
Ditto for New Account, 8th June	93½
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid	67
Royal Bank, £10 paid	26½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (limited)	5 5½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company	84½
Great Ship (Limited)	10s
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited)	6s 0d
Crookhaven (Limited)	8s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland	13
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	64½ x d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	5½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Ditto Thirds	25½ 25
Great Southern and Western Stock	113½
Midland Great Western	26
Ditto Halves	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	98 97½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th April. Names to be furnished on or before the 26th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	93½		93½	93½	93½	
Ditto for account	93½		93½			93½
3 per Cent. Reduced						
New 3 per Cent Stock	93½	93 93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ditto for account	93½	93½ 93	93½	93½		93½
Bank Stock						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
THEATRES.
Theatre Royal—To-night—The English Opera of "The Bohemian Girl;" to conclude with "A Pair of Pigeons."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Deserted Mill;" "B. B., or, The Queen's Bee;" "The Good Woman in the Wood;" to conclude with "My Uncle's Pet."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, April 21st, amounted to 94,720 copies, making a daily average of 9,120 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DISPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	Six p.m., April 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., April 26.
India (Bombay (8.), Spain and Portugal (8.)	One p.m., April 26.
Newfoundland (G.)	Ten a.m., April 28.
America (New York) (Q.)	Ten a.m., April 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 6th and 20th of each month.

NO. 24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH.
MRS. ROBINSON
Has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the arrival her New Spring Goods, and all Paris Novelties of the season, selected by herself personally in the branches of her trade, viz.:—
All Goods suited for Wedding Trousseaux and Indian Outfits, New Patterns in Stays, Mourning Dresses, Under Clothing, Millinery and Mantles, Straw Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c. Lace Goods, &c.
All will be opened and ready for Show This Day.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

WHATEVER your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other that will arrest public attention. We freely confess, that what success we have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all the other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising; but we cannot conceive what they are. Some say they cannot afford to advertise. They mistake; they cannot afford not to advertise. In this country, where every body possesses a newspaper, the man must have a thick skull who does not see that these are the cheapest and best media through which he can speak to the public, where he is to find his best customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seed, and while he is sleeping his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping or eating, or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you nor heard of your business and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in a newspaper.

KENNY & OWENS,
TAILORS AND TROUSERS MAKERS,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

MR. AUGUSTUS SMITH has had his revenge. His bill for an inquiry into the rights of the Crown, as connected with the foreshores, tidal rivers, &c., of the United Kingdom, has been treated hitherto most unceremoniously. It was pushed out to make way for the Budget, and crushed out to make room for Reform. Once the dreary nature of the subject procured a count out, and very nearly effected the same a second time. It has been the standing joke of the members for a long period, but at last it appears there was something in the bill after all, and that Mr. Smith had a strong body of supporters. Ministers opposed the Bill, and defeated it, but by the narrow majority of 17 in a House of 251 members.

The foreshores are the spaces between high and low water mark, but as this space varies with the spring and neap tides, &c., it has never been accurately defined. In the neighbourhood of large towns this space has become very valuable for beaching vessels, discharging cargoes, and a thousand other purposes. The space properly belongs to the public, but is under the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Merchants and shippers complain greatly of vexatious interference on the part of the Commissioners, while the latter assert that they have been extremely liberal, since they have given permission to Telegraph Companies to lay their telegraphic cables on the foreshore without charge!

In one point the Woods and Forests have sadly neglected their duty as conservators for the public of these foreshores. They have suffered the tidal banks of salmon rivers to be covered with slime and debris of all kinds, until the fish have avoided so pestiferous a means of access to the rivers. If a merchant runs up a temporary paling for the purpose of cleansing a ship, or discharging a cargo, he is immediately pounced upon, while miles of beach are suffered to become mere reservoirs for the sewage of large towns, without an attempt to remedy the evil.

No appearance was entered yesterday on the part of those who stole the four children of Mrs. Sherwood. The children are not forthcoming, nor is there the smallest indication of the quarter to which they have been conveyed. A peremptory writ has been issued for the imprisonment of the agents employed in this cruel transaction; but they have had twenty-four hours' notice—ample time to screen themselves from justice, if they do not prefer to brave the law to the utmost and defy it to do its best. In such a case as this the detective police should be employed. It would be strange, indeed, to maintain, at a very heavy cost, a detective department, if its officers are either unwilling or unable to follow up the traces of four stolen children.

It is right to mention that the two Roman Catholic Judges on the Queen's Bench pronounced the conduct of the agents to be a mere attempt to trifle with the court, and that the writ was granted unanimously. In this, however, they did but their duty, for the law was clear. We cannot help thinking that this kidnapping occupation has received a great impetus from the fact that so many Roman Catholics are now invested with the judicial ermine Those who perpetrate such crimes imagine that a Judge can pervert the law, and that, as they have a majority of co-religionists upon the bench, they are safe in their hands. The peremptory writ granted yesterday may tend to dispel the delusion.

It is now two months since the case of Mary Mathews was before the court. In this case a very respectable personage, the head of St. Bridget's Orphanage, and a *protege* of Dr. Cullen, was the person who spirited away the child. *Judgment has not been pronounced upon this case yet.* This delay must operate as a strong encouragement to those who are interested in the perpetration of such crimes. What is the reason that judgment has not been given? Has Paul Cullen interfered, or are her Majesty's Judges afraid to touch the creature of a priest?

THE Registrar-General, at a recent meeting of the Council of the Agricultural Society, stated that there were in Ireland 135,000 cabins, consisting of merely a single room. This one room serves for the entire family, visiters, and occasionally for that precious quadruped which pays the rent. Much has been done, we know, by landlords to improve the domiciles of their tenantry, but still a vast deal remains to be done. Notwithstanding all our plans for sanitary improvements, and all our talk about the social condition of the peasantry, still the festering dunghеap and the dismal swamp of sewage remain too often before the door; the reeking thatch still serves as the warren for vermin; and the mud walls, by the trickling slime, point out the nests of ague and fever. The Bill for the improvement of the dwellings of the Irish labourers provides a remedy for all these evils, and we trust that, in a few years, the hut of the present day will be merely a tradition. Much will depend on the way the Bill is worked by subordinates of the Board of Works. Neat-looking cottages may be erected not a whit better than those they are intended to displace. There may be the noxious cesspool under the flooring, or bad and insufficient drainage, or no drainage at all. Nor is it sufficient to provide the labourer with a dwelling for himself. He should have a garden plot sufficient to afford food for the pig and vegetables for his family. The fowls, too, should have a small compartment for themselves. We should soon recoup, by lowered rates and a more vigorous population, the outlay attendant upon such improvements as there.

But the Bill has been hurriedly prepared, and, but for the House of Lords, might have been made a mere engine in the hands of private building speculators. "The Lords" have inserted an amendment, directing as the condition under which a loan may be procured by a landlord for the purpose of building cottages, that "existing buildings shall be removed, "if considered expedient, and that the Commissioner "shall not sanction the erection of any greater num- "ber of dwellings, by means of such loan, than they "shall consider sufficient *for the accommodation of the labourers* required for the cultivation of the "estate." Had the Bill passed without an amendment of this kind, an estate might be overrun by a crowd of new cottages, while the old nests would still be occupied; and others, again, might be cut up into small farms, with first-class cottages upon them, and the very object of the Bill would be frustrated. The object is, to provide wholesome dwellings for the poor, not to erect homesteads for small farmers.

The *Times* on the Estimates for the Revenue Departments for the current year:—

The Estimates for the Revenue Departments, which have just been printed, are characterised by much greater simplicity than is to be found in the Estimates for other services. It is only of late years that these accounts have appeared, and the fact should be taken into consideration in all comparisons of Revenue and Expenditure. Formerly, the expenses of collecting the public revenue were defrayed out of the receipts before the balance was paid into the Treasury, so that the gross income of the year seemed less than it really was, while the cost of collection escaped notice altogether. By the present arrangements the whole produce of taxation is paid over in full to the Exchequer, and the charge of collection is provided for by estimate, like all other charges of the year. The change is undoubtedly an improvement, but one of its results is to add apparently some £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 to the annual expenditure, as that amount is now brought to open account, instead of being deducted, as before, from the revenue of the year on its way to the Treasury.

The estimated cost of collecting the public revenue for the current year is £4,932,432, but the amount requires a good deal of explanation. In reality, the service in question does not cost much more than half that sum, since upwards of £2,000,000 is taken for the expenses of the Post-office—a department which bears no resemblance to that of the Customs or Excise, and which represents rather a Government monopoly yielding a certain profit than a tax producing a certain return. If we take the Customs and Inland Revenue together, and separate the charges made on those accounts from the provision required by the Post-office, we shall find that the total expense incurred in realising those large items of revenue amounts to £2,776,851. The more costly department of the two is that of the Inland Revenue, which is collected at a charge of £1,490,813, whereas the Customs are covered by an outlay of £855,200. The superannuations, however, representing the non-effective charges of the two services, produce a considerable demand—not much short, indeed, of half a million, of which the Customs take the greater share.

It is obvious that the expense of conducting the Post-office service can only be classed for simplicity's sake with such charges as we have described above. There is no analogy whatever between the two cases. That of the Customs and Excise is of a very ordinary character. Every kind of income is attended with more or less expense of collection. No man can get in the produce of his property without taking some trouble himself, or paying somebody else to take it for him, and it is easy to understand that a certain percentage must be paid on the realisation of all those millions which are poured into the Treasury through the channels of Customs or Excise duties. But the case of the Post-office is totally different. There the revenue accruing represents, as it were, an accidental profit. Government undertakes the conveyance and distribution of mails by the agency of a public department organised for that purpose, and, as the money paid by the public for this service exceeds the charges incurred in its performance, the surplus is handed over to the Exchequer, and regarded as so much available revenue. The gross amount received by the Post-office from the public last year was £3,448,074, of which £148,249 arose from the impressed stamp on newspapers, and, as the total expenditure of the department was only £2,312,114, it follows that the Treasury was enriched by a contribution of more than a million sterling. Clearly, therefore, it is only by an arbitrary assumption that the two millions and upwards spent upon the business of the Post-office can be represented as the "charges of collecting" the one million that remains.

Still, as this is the form which the accounts actually take, and as the attention of the public is just now attracted to the Post-office and its proceedings, we may examine these charges a little more closely. The chief expenditure is, of course, incurred in the conveyance of mails, for which purpose it is estimated that £847,865 will be required in the current year; but it is amusing to observe how the vehicles which once monopolised this service have now fallen into disuse. The decline has proceeded rapidly, even during the last twelve months, for, whereas £2,603 was paid for "mail coaches" in 1859, the allowance actually dwindles down to £725 for 1860. Carts and omnibuses are in far greater request, for the aggregate provision under those heads is £90,000; but, of course, the bulk of the outlay goes to railways. The companies receive altogether nearly half a million, the principal recipient being the London and North-Western, which gets £56,696. The North-Eastern follows with £45,135, the Midland with £35,000, the Chester and Holyhead with £30,250, and the Great Western with £28,180. After this great item of expense comes the charge for metropolitan and provincial establishments, or, in other words, for chief and country offices. Of the former class there are three—one in London, one in Dublin, and one in Edinburgh, and their aggregate cost is not very much less than that of all the country offices together. The latter absorb £373,158, while the former take £482,581. The amount allotted for buildings and repairs is not a large one, being only £111,600, and this, with the charges before enumerated, makes up very nearly the gross expenditure on the service. The manufacture of postage stamps, including envelopes, costs just about £30,000, of which some £18,000 is required for the purchase of material, while £4,500 is allowed as poundage to distributors.

We are by no means prepared to say that any of these charges are excessive. That is not the kind of imputation under which the department now labours. What is said is that its authorities, actuated by the not unnatural desire of making the greatest possible profit for the use of the Exchequer, are under inducements to curtail the accommodation which the public receives in return for its money. That return is not an equivalent. Speaking in round numbers, we may say that the public pays £3,000,000 to the Post-office, and gets service to the value of £2,000,000. To the profit thus accruing there is no objection in so far as the mere source of revenue is concerned, but we are entitled to ask that service so very well remunerated should be thoroughly performed. It is not fair that the Post-office, at the very time that it is realising profit beyond any former precedent, should seize the moment to curtail its service for the express purpose of making that profit greater still. When we are told that newspapers are become so large, or, in other words, so good, that the Post-office cannot distribute them as it used to do, we naturally inquire, with these figures before us, why the Post-office establishments have not kept pace with the age, and why the machinery has not been expanded in the same proportion with things around it? Granted that our impressions weigh more than they did 30 years ago, and that the work of distributing them may be somewhat greater, we may still ask why the Post-office is not up to this work? It cannot be for lack of funds, inasmuch as the department is richer than ever; nor should it be for the lack of hands, for where there is abundance of income it is easy to command a sufficiency of service. The only answer is, that the Post-office authorities want to save money—a laudable sentiment, no doubt, but one which in this case is pushed rather too far. It will not be a judicious proceeding to deprive the public of a great convenience for the sake of augmenting a surplus already very large. Every reader of newspapers—that is to say, half the population of Great Britain—will feel the inconvenience when newspapers lose their old privileges of postage, but very few people will appreciate the fact that the contribution from the Post-office to the revenue has been increased by some 10 per cent.

The *Daily News* on the Annexation of Savoy:—

Now that the voting in Savoy is over, the business of annexation will doubtless soon be brought to a close. Let us hope that this age has seen for the last time the gloomy farce of a plebiscite demanded to invest the dictation of an imperious stranger with the semblance of national choice. To do the Emperor of the French justice, he never pretended to say that the consent of the people of Savoy and Nice was a necessary condition of their transfer to France: he was quite ready to content himself with the goodwill of the mayors. We hardly know how or why the recent voting was made requisite. If it was thought convenient, either at Paris or Turin, to make the inhabitants of the two provinces share with the contracting Governments the responsibility of the act of transfer in the eyes of Europe, the design has failed, as it could not but fail. There is not a herdsman in Uri, or a charcoal-burner in the Black Forest, who does not laugh at the notion that the Savoyards and the Nizzards had more power to determine their nationality after the signing of the treaty of cession than the traveller has to determine to whom his watch and money shall belong when the knife of the bandit is at his throat. Louis Napoleon has injudiciously given the world an opportunity of taking the measure of his statesmanship. He was thought wise, and it is seen that he is only cunning. It was not worth while to elaborate a new scheme of annexation merely to supersadd the vices of corruption to the practice of despotism. The system of transfer by the sole act of the Sovereign was quite sufficient for his purpose. Its principle was a little out of date; but it was simple and ancient, and the world was accustomed to it. Louis Napoleon has not really departed from it, although he has in vain sought to disguise it by empty forms. The freedom which this ruler has introduced into his domestic and foreign system is a thing unique in history. Its preparation consists first in carefully wailing you in behind and on both sides with circumstances too great to overcome, and next in making your position untenable. When this is done it is time to invite you to go forward in the exercise of a perfectly free choice.

The *Morning Herald* on the Resolutions Proposed by Lord Normanby in the House of Lords on Monday night:—

The refusal of the Upper House, last night, to endorse Lord Normanby's resolution must not be taken as an indication that it was indifferent to the question, or that it acquitted Ministers of the accusation made against them. The truth is that Parliament, like the public, is weary of everything which relates to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French Empire. The greatest efforts have been made, in Parliament and elsewhere, to rouse the people of England to the danger which threatens them. So far as we know at present, those efforts have been practically useless. Louis Napoleon is allowed by Europe to do exactly as he likes. He has made the first step in his policy of aggression—he has forced the King of Sardinia to surrender the most ancient of his territorial possessions, and until the statement is officially contradicted, we must believe that the approaching Congress will be called rather for the purpose of sanctioning than of protesting against an audacious violation of the treaties of Vienna. This is the position in which Englishmen now find themselves. They know the consequences that must eventually result from such a policy. They know that a dangerous concession has been made to a man who possesses the most formidable means possessed by any Sovereign in modern times for carrying out his own will, and yet they know that it is impossible for them at present to remedy the unpardonable errors which our own Government has committed.

The apparent indifference with which Lord Normanby's resolution was received may be then, in some measure, explained. And yet the point at issue, last night, was one which nearly touched the honour of the leading men in the Cabinet. Our readers can scarcely have forgotten the circumstances which formed the subject of debate. In some papers recently laid before Parliament allusion was made to letters from the British Ambassador at Paris to Lord John Russell, respecting the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French Empire, which were not published. This would have been of no consequence, if the letters in question had not been supposed to be of unusual importance. We now know that between the 12th of July, 1859 and the 25th of January, 1860, Lord Cowley made known to Lord John Russell that, under certain contingencies, it was the intention of Louis Napoleon to take possession of Savoy. It was in consequence of this that Lord Normandy moved, last night, a resolution to the effect that, "while this House fully recognises the necessity of a private correspondence between the Secretary of State and her Majesty's representatives abroad, all facts of international importance ought to be made matter of official correspondence, and to remain on record for the use of the Government of the day and of succeeding Governments." It is clear that there are occasions on which it would be imprudent, or even disastrous, for an ambassador to make communications to the Minister of the day in an official form. It is the duty of an ambassador to make the Foreign Secretary acquainted with whatever facts of importance come to his knowledge; but an official communication requires an official answer, and it might happen that a premature remonstrance would precipitate consequences which a prudent reticence would have averted. We, therefore, think that Lord Cowley's defence of his own share in this matter was entirely satisfactory. He did everything that was in his power to keep Lord John Russell informed of what was passing in Paris. During the whole of last year, he was assured, from time to time, that the Emperor of France would not proceed to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, except under contingencies which had not yet arrived, and, whatever might have been the private opinions of the ambassador, it was scarcely possible for him, in an official capacity, to make official accusations against the sovereign of the country in which he resided. It was only on the 5th of February, in this year that an official statement was made to him, and it must be admitted that he lost no time in informing Lord John Russell of the

at half-past five, Clasper winning the toss for sides, Drewitt took the lead, and won by three boat lengths. Distance—three miles and a half; time—twenty-two minutes.

HARWICH ELECTION.

HARWICH, TUESDAY, 12-30.—The Conservative statement:—Mr. Rowley has polled 125; Mr. Donaldson, 69. The Liberals admit their minority.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Law and Equity Bill, the object of which is to effect further fusion of these branches of public justice. At present, in many cases, parties were compelled to apply to both courts, at a great increase of expense. If the bill were read a second time, he proposed to refer it to a select committee.

Lord ST. LEONARDS opposed the bill, which would deprive the equity courts of the functions which they had so well and so long discharged, and transfer them to a new and incompetent tribunal.

After a further legal discussion, in which Lords Cranworth, Chelmsford, Wensleydale, and Kingdown took part, and a reply from the Lord Chancellor, the bill was read a second time.

The Marriage (England and Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Some other business was transacted, and

The House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH moved for a select committee to inquire into the rights of the Crown, as connected with the foreshores, tidal rivers, estuaries, and bed of the sea, round the coast of the United Kingdom, and the manner in which the Woods and Forests are dealing with same. He adduced several grievances suffered by private individuals from the claims made by the Crown on the lands between high and low water mark.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained that the difficulty lay in defining the high water mark, which differed according to the state of the tide. This question, on certain flat shores, involved more than a mile of ground. This property belonged to the public. It was entrusted to the Woods and Forests, on account of the Consolidated Fund, and the commissioners were bound to look to the general advantage. When the interests of the public were concerned, the commissioners yielded; they gave the use of the foreshores, without dispute, to the Submarine Telegraph Company. As to the motion, the House of Commons had no business whatever to inquire into the right and title of the Crown, which depended upon the law of the land. The right of the Crown was the foundation of private right, and the one could not be disputed without injuring the other. It was certainly competent for Parliament to inquire into the conduct of the commissioners, but there was no case made out for inquiry. The commissioners had done their duty faithfully, and in accordance with the interests of the public, and he must, therefore, oppose the motion.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 134 to 117.

Mr. GREGORY moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire how far, and in what way, it may be desirable to find increased space for the extension and arrangement of the British Museum, and the best means of rendering it available for the protection of science and art. Owing to the want of proper accommodation, many valuable private collections were lost to the nation, and the Museum did not fulfil its purpose of educating the national taste. It had now become absolutely necessary to inquire if the collections ought not to be separated; if so, where they should be placed hereafter. He urged, likewise, that duplicates should be transferred to the provinces, as the nucleus of collections, and that lectures on subjects of science and natural history should be established at the Museum.

Sir G. C. LEWIS considered that, in the present want of accommodation, it would be more advisable to remove some part of the present collection than to purchase more space in the neighbourhood of the Museum. The question, in truth, resolved itself into one of expense. As to the duplicates, there were but few in the Museum which could strictly be called by that name, and those that occurred from time to time were sold. As for the lectures, here again occurred the question of expense, on which ground it was not advisable to take any steps at present. He admitted, however, the utility of inquiry, and should offer no objection to the committee.

Mr. A. TURNER thought that the removal of collections would involve more expense than purchasing of accommodation in the present neighbourhood. The removal alone would cost a large sum; besides which, many of the articles were unique, and if damaged could never be replaced. He was glad the committee was to be appointed, and trusted it would find means to keep the Museum in the present site.

Col. SYKES likewise approved of the committee, and trusted the present site would be maintained, as the most central for the working classes.

Lord PALMERSTON repeated the question was one of expense, and it was admitted that if all the additions which were made, from time to time, could be placed in the present building, no one would recommend any removal; but the Museum could not display its present collections, and a separation became necessary. The trustees had decided that the books and the antiquities could not be removed; nothing, therefore, was left but to remove the natural history collections. After close calculation it was found that it would cost less by £20,000 to take the collections elsewhere, rather than find a place for them in contiguity with the Museum. He quite approved of the appointment of the committee, and should be satisfied if it could provide accommodation on the present site. He admitted that, if arrrangements could be made without expense, for making the collections available for lectures, it would be most advisable to establish them. How far this could be done would be a proper subject for inquiry.

Mr. JACKSON protested against charging these advances on the Consolidated Fund. They could be provided easily by a small rate on the metropolis.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, adverting to complaints as to the low pay of the officials of the Museum, declared they were as well paid as other public servants, having regard to the nature and extent of their duties. Those offices were of an agreeable character, and the duties extremely light.

The motion was agreed to.

Colonel SMITH obtained leave to introduce a bill respecting the liability of innkeepers, and to prevent certain frauds upon them.

Mr. JACKSON moved an address praying for a commission to inquire into the system of control and management of our dockyards, the purchase of materials and stores, the cost of building, repairing, and refitting her Majesty's ships.

Mr. CORRY offered some explanation on the subject. He did not object to the motion, but was not sanguine as to the results.

Mr. BENTINCK complained that the commission would not alter the system where lay the real fault. He strongly condemned the constitution of the present Board of Admiralty, which was the root of the evil.

Mr. LINDSAY observed it was very easy to find fault with the board, but no one proposed any plan for constituting a better. He defended his previous statement as to the waste of money on the dockyards. The public never got their value for the money. He proposed in addition to the motion, extending an inquiry to the mode of keeping the accounts of the dockyards.

Lord C. PAGET having expressed his approval of inquiry, and having consented to the addition, the motion, as amended, was agreed to.

The Pawnbrokers' Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

On the motion for the second reading of the London Corporation Bill,

Mr. AYRTON inveighed against this small measure of reform, which retained all the abuses of the old Corporation, and retained an institution utterly unfit for the requirements of the time, and which was growing worse every year. It became most important to establish a really effective municipality. The present dress and position of the members of the Corporation were simply ridiculous, and its abominable offices were an insult and an injury to the metropolitan county. There were many working officers of the Corporation; to these he wished to give a fair field for their exertions, which they had not at present. The metropolis and city police ought to be amalgamated. He protested against the fiscal exactions of the Corporation, the coal tax more especially; and concluded by moving the bill be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire and report upon the charges and taxes of the metropolis, and the expediency of constituting the metropolis a county of itself for all purposes of local management, and for the administration of justice.

Mr. WILLIAMS contended that they would do better to let the present system alone, rather than to deal with it in the imperfect manner proposed by the bill. He declared the Corporation of London to be the most corrupt and wasteful of any governing body that ever existed, whether municipal or national.

Sir G. C. LEWIS grounded his support of the bill on the report of the commission; the only objection to the bill was, that it did not go far enough. Those who wished for further alterations might propose separate bills. Not believing it possible to form the metropolis into a county of itself, he should oppose the motion of Mr. Ayrton.

Mr. J. LOCKE moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, which was negatived, after a division.

Ultimately, the bill was read a second time, on the understanding that the future discussion should be taken on its reference to a committee of the whole House, which was fixed for Tuesday week.

The Census (England) Bill was read a second time, after a protest from Mr. BAINES against its inquisitorial nature.

The Petition of Right Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The remaining business was disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 12-50 a.m.

EPSOM RACES.

Sweepstakes—Neophyte, 1st; Tibbiyana, 2nd.
Sweepstakes—Lava, 1st; Etna, 2nd.
Five Handicap—Marseillaise, 1st; Comforter, 2nd.
Match—Blake won.
Sweepstakes—Little Lady walked over.
Betting—Derby, 9 to 2 agst. Wizard (taken).

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Derby—5 to 1 agst. Wizard (taken); 7 to 1 agst. Umpire (offered); 200 to 5 agst. The Rap, (taken); 200 to 8 agst. Traducer.
Chester Cup—12 to 1 agst. Petra (wanted).

HOUSES FOR THE CLERGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The apparent, though slight, improvement in the distribution of church patronage, which may be attributed to the discussion lately carried on in the leading journals, gives good hope that a periodical reference to the matters in which so many are deeply concerned may tend to the gradual removal of the grievances by which poor curates are oppressed. I therefore hail the letter of the "Country Curate", in your impression of the 18th inst., whose unvarnished statement gives, alas! a true picture of the position of too many of his brethren.

The difficulties with which poor curates have daily to contend are proverbial, and contrast very unfavourably with the position of ease of the underworkers of other denominations, for whose content of mind and comfort of body the respective congregations manifest such laudable anxiety. But, while the *Augusta res domi* of the poorer clergy are universally acknowledged, and the circumstances which permit, tolerate, or authorise them are harshly censured, not only by members of our own church, but even by Dissenters, who, no doubt, congratulate themselves that such an anomalous state of things does not exist under their *regime*, it would be more gratifying to the sufferers if some feasible plan were suggested by which the unhappy circumstances which painfully affect so large a body of the most useful members of society might be remedied.

Now, one of the many hardships which presses very severely, and causes more or less anxiety to all curates, is the necessary outlay for house rent. Under favourable circumstances this may not be very serious, yet, in many cases, a double difficulty has to be encountered by the curate; first, the procuring of a residence, and, second, the paying for it; and it must be evident that, in cases where there is a difficulty in obtaining a suitable residence, this very difficulty enhances the rent, and, of course, reduces by so much the available resources of the curate for other necessary expenses.

A plan suggests itself to me which, if elaborated by some persons more conversant with church affairs, and better able to overcome by "inflexible logic," might lead to the most satisfactory results. In such a case, it is to be hoped that your pen will render that valuable service which it has already most usefully bestowed on other departments.

A house supplying all the needful accommodation for the wants of a curate could certainly be erected for £250 or £300, or even for less, as a portion of the glebe might fairly be appropriated to such a purpose. This would not be too much to expend in any parish which, from its extent, population, and income, required the services of a permanent curate; and, surely, with the voluntary assistance of the bishop of the diocese and the rector of the parish, and the cordial cooperation of the parishioners, who would gladly contribute to so worthy an object, the poor curates of our church would not long be left without a house which they might consider, in some sense, as their home; and the saving in house rent thus effected would be a considerable item available for other certain expenses of their position.

It would not be too much to expect that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, also, should assist in the effort to provide in this way for the welfare of the parishes which I am considering, for it is from them that they derive a large portion of their almost exhaustless income, in the shape of an annual tax, varying from 2½ to 15 per cent. on rectors' incomes which exceed £800 yearly.

I sincerely hope this subject may commend itself to those who have the will and the power to bring it forward more forcibly, and eliciting public opinion in its favour, may bring the matter to a successful issue—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DOMUS.

April 20, 1860.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As many of my professional brethren are, no doubt, looking with anxiety to the issue of their application to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the appointment of architect to their board, I consider it right to state that I am credibly informed that even before the commissioners' advertisement appeared, the appointment was virtually arranged, and that the person likely to be nominated is not a professional architect, and only served a few years to a country builder and measurer, and is at present a junior inspector in the office.

If such an appointment should be seriously contemplated, nothing can show more clearly the necessity there exists for architects to unite to protest against this and other like infringements, and to uphold the character of the profession.—I am sir,

AN ARCHITECT.

23rd April, 1860.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

On Monday evening the usual weekly special religious service in connexion with the Irish Mission was held in the above-named Hall, when the attendance was numerous.

The Rev. THOMAS SCOTT occupied the chair.

There were on the platform, besides, the Revds. Mr. Patterson, Bray; G. M'Milian, John Hall, Mr. Gorman, and several other gentlemen.

The proceedings were commenced with singing one of Watt's hymns; after which,

The Rev. Mr. Patterson read a Scripture lesson from the New Testament, and afterwards invoked a blessing on all in the meeting, and now dwelling within the city of Dublin, and also implored that a missionary spirit might be given to them, that they might be joined in heart, hand, and soul in spreading a knowledge of the Redeemer throughout the world, and aid in bringing down grace upon the earth like floods of water upon the dry ground.

The Rev. John Hall next read a portion of Scripture, the 11th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and afterwards implored a blessing on all the weary and heavy laden in the meeting, and that the Almighty might reveal himself to them, and give them the consolation of His Holy Spirit; make all the careless souls take heed to their ways, all sleepers to awake, and dead (spiritually) to arise in Christ; and that the disquieted in mind might get rid of their disquietude at the foot of the cross; might He guide the feet that were stumbling on the top of the dark mountain, and lead His chosen ones into "green pastures" and "by still waters." He besought, also, that none there might be induced to trust to any sparks of their own kindling, or fires of their own lighting for guidance, but feel that they were nothing of themselves; and concluded by wishing that all present might become Israelites indeed, in whom was no guile.

TULLOW (CO. CARLOW) FAIR—APRIL 21.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There was a very large supply of store cattle at the above fair, the demand for which, with the exception of superior sorts, was very limited, owing to the unprecedented high price of hay. The supply of prime fat stock of every description was small, but the demand was very good, and all that was in the fair sold freely at high prices. Prime beef averaging from 55s. to 60s. per cwt. Fat sheep were very scarce, and mutton sold at from 8d. to 8½d. per lb. in sink. Hoggets were in fair supply, with brisk demand, at from 35s. to 42s. each. Forward store heifers averaged £14; inferior sorts £9 to £11 each. The fat pig fair was held on Friday, and was very well supplied. Pork sold freely at from 55s. to 58s. per cwt. Store pigs were rather scarce, and were in good demand, at from £2 10s. to £3 each. Smaller sorts 30s. to 40s.; bonhams, from 15s. to 24s. each.

A Bazaar was held yesterday, at the Female Industrial Training School, Stephen's-green South, and was most numerously attended by nobility and gentry.

THE ABOLITION OF SUNDAY WORK AND NIGHT WORK IN THE BAKING TRADE.—Immediately after the recent meeting on this subject, two extensive master bakers conveyed to the promoters of the public meeting their sympathy with the movement for the abolition of Sunday work and night work,—Messrs. Johnstone and Co., machine bread-bakers of Bolls-bridge Mills, who have eight shops in different parts of the city; and Messrs. J. Sumner and Co., of Meath-street and Bishop-street, who have thirteen shops in different parts of the city.—*From a Correspondent.*

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The subject for this (Wednesday) evening's debate will be:—That some change in the representative system of England is at present advisable. Speakers on the affirmative—Mr. Darley (sch.) and Mr. Lecky; on the negative—Mr. Bell (sch.) and Mr. Rynd. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. W. H. Ferrar, M.A., F.T.C.D.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company's ship Connaught, intended for the Galway and New York line, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Palmer, Jarrow, on Saturday. The Connaught is 370 feet in length, being larger than any vessel afloat, with the exception of the Great Eastern. She has a depth of 32 feet from the top spar deck. Her width is 40 feet beam, and 71 feet over the paddles. She is guaranteed to run at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

The works of the fortifications of Antwerp continue without any fresh incident; more than 500 workmen are now occupied at Austruweil, and an equal number on another point.

The French Government is making large purchases of cavalry horses throughout Europe.

The news given by our weekly contemporary, the *Press*, that a Congress has been summoned by France for the revision of the Treaties of 1815, meets with general incredulity. No doubt there is the inclination to summon such a Congress; but France has not yet completed her military preparations to a sufficient extent to challenge the whole of Europe.

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 10th of March:—

Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks	£2,624,584
Gold and silver held by the Irish banks	2,746,601
	£5,371,185

Being a decrease of £70,418 as compared with the previous return, and an increase of £398,544 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and the Countess Platen received, on Saturday, the afflicting news of the decease of their youngest daughter, the Baroness Silfverschiold.

The annual meeting of proprietors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland is called for the 17th of May.

The weekly traffic return of the Great Western Railway of Canada, just received, shows an increase of £2,336 sterling, and that of the Grand Trunk Railway an increase of £5,294.

THE MORTARA CASE.—The *Opinione* publishes the demand of the public prosecutor at the Court of First Instance at Bologna, in the case of the child Mortara. The following is the conclusion:—"Considering the violent invasion of the public officers into the house of the two Israelites, Momolo and Marianne Mortara, on June 23, 1858, at Bologna, for the purpose of taking away their young child Edward, under the pretext that he was baptised; considering that the child, by means of public force, was immediately transported to Rome, where he was shut up and sequestered in the College of the Catechumens; we demand that the father, Pierro Gaetano Feletti, should be judged in virtue of the Arts. 440 and 444 of the Code of Procedure, and condemned by the Arts. 133 and 200 of the Penal Code of Sept. 20, 1832 (Art. 133, one year to three years' hard labour; Art. 200, one year to three years' imprisonment), against magistrates who have abused their office, and against any one who arbitrarily arrests and imprisons any individual, and to the payment of damages and interest to the parents of the child, as well as costs."

John Ludwig, a Revolutionary soldier, has died in New Washington, aged upwards of 113 years. A negro is just reported to have died in Georgia, aged 140 years.

SHEEP AND OXEN IN FRANCE.—The efforts being now made to restore the breeding of sheep and oxen—so utterly neglected since the division of property that butchers' meat is becoming a luxury unknown to the poorer classes of the peasantry—are being met in the provinces with the greatest energy, and the researches made by M. de Chavannes upon the subject are occupying a great degree of the public attention. The Norman breed seems to be the only one qualified to serve as food, and to the breeding and improvement of this one M. de Chavannes urges that the greatest attention be immediately paid, or it will become of too much expense to be kept up in numbers sufficient for the population. Already is the complaint raised in the Paris markets that the meat is all first-rate in quality and insufficient in quantity; and that, unless speculation upon a large scale be induced to come to the rescue, the race will be absorbed, and the taste of beef become as rare among the middle classes of the population as that of venison is already.—*Letter from Paris.*

PROVIDENT CLERKS' LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—A deputation from the directors of this important assurance company—consisting of Richard Henry Jones, Esq., one of the firm of Thompson, Hankey, and Co., bankers; J. White Welch, Esq., and William Thomas Linford, Esq., secretary—is now in the city making arrangements for the immediate opening of an agency of the association in Dublin.

Baron Gros, who is charged with a mission extraordinary to China, is to embark at Marseilles on the 28th, and proceed *viâ* Suez to Hongkong. He will, it is thought, take his passage by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's packet, the Panther.—*Galignani.*

The *Indicateur Economique*, of St. Petersburg, states that three new chairs are to be created at the University of that capital, one for the General History of Literature, another for Antiquities, and the third for Byzantine Literature.

Agnes Forrester, who was born in Perth in October, 1755, still lives in the city of her birth.

The steamer Canada, which left Liverpool on Saturday for Halifax and Boston, takes out 100 passengers, amongst them Morrissey, the American pugilist, and two of his friends.

On Saturday, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester went through the form of electing Archdeacon Wigram Bishop of the diocese.

An instructive Parliamentary document, showing the expenses incurred by the Weedon Commission, has just been issued. The total amount is £9,835 0s 6d., and one or two of the items are deserving of notice. In the first place, Mr. Selfe, who has a fixed salary as a police magistrate, claims £5s. 5s. per diem, or altogether £315, for his 60 days' attendance as a commissioner; while Mr. Dew, a salaried officer of the House of Common, received three guineas per day for his services as secretary, exclusive of a sum of £84 6s. for travelling expenses. But the most astounding item is the charge made by Messrs. Quilter, Ball, Jay, and Co., the well-known accountants, who were appointed to examine the store accounts. They value their services at £8,039 4s. 10d.—an estimate which the official auditor is by no means disposed to endorse. That gentleman declares that Messrs. Quilter and Co.'s report was "of no practical value," and that "considerably less than half the amount they have claimed would afford ample remuneration for their labour, supposing that the time claimed had been usefully employed."

MR. BRIGHT AND THE BENICIA BOY.—The *Westmoreland Gazette*, remarking on a comparison made by Mr. Bernal Osborne, of Mr. Bright with the Benicia Boy, says, "The comparison is not fair to the 'Benicia Boy.' That personage, from all that is known of him, is not chargeable with Mr. Bright's propensity to be always flooring somebody or other. Although a professed pugilist he has a better character for being unaggressive and inoffensive in his general bearing than the professed man of peace. There are several points in which the comparison to Mr. John Bright is unfair to Mr. John Heenan. The American athlete is patriotic in his way, but the English political pugilist is as fulsome in his praise of American institutions as he is bitter against those of his own country. The bruiser in buff freely perils his own skin in a fair fight with a chosen antagonist; the tongue-doughty champion in drab serves his political ends at safe distance from personal responsibility, by maligning whole classes, and imperilling, as far as his efforts go, the very stability of the country. In one instance only, and that in an affair that happened after Mr. Osborne's speech, can the flatic hero be fairly likened to Mr. Bright, and that was when, maddened with 'punishment,' and half-blinded, he rushed from his place and hit and kicked indiscriminately. This was like that mad rush which the 'Birmingham Boy' made last week, when, blind with rage and punishment, he struck foul at the newspaper press, and accused the journalists who opposed him of a corrupt connection with a political party in France. But upon the whole we must protest against Mr. Bernal Osborne's comparison as a libel upon the 'Benicia Boy.'"—*Morning Herald.*

The *Cracow Gazette* states that the Emperor returned the following reply to a deputation of Jews, who recently waited on his Majesty to return thanks for the ameliorations in their social position recently accorded them:—"I rejoice to receive the deputation of Israelites from Cracow and Rzeszow. The Israelites in Cracow and Galicia have preserved their faith and devotion to the throne in the times of the greatest calamity, and I hope they will continue in this course, the more so as I have now enlarged their circle of operations. My legislative measures will continue to make advances in the same direction, and to remove by degrees the disabilities yet maintained."

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Friday morning, shortly after 6 o'clock, one of the boilers connected with the pit belonging to the Summerlee Company, and situated close to the north part of the old town of Airdrie, burst with a terrible explosion. The report was so loud as to cause those at a great distance who were fast asleep to start suddenly from their couches in utter bewilderment. The shock to some of those in close proximity to the pit was so tremendous that they did not recover from its effects for hours afterwards. The pit has two engines—one used for water and the other for winding up the ironstone, the former of which is said to be about 40, and the latter from 20 to 30-horse power, and having three boilers. The cause of the explosion is as yet unknown. At the time that it occurred the manager, named Ramage, was standing on the boiler that exploded, and the engineman, named Miller, was close to him, pointing out some defects, when in a moment the terrible catastrophe occurred, and they were both blown a distance of 50 yards, and instantly killed. The fireman was also blown a distance of 30 yards, and shared the same unhappy fate. The bodies were found afterwards in different directions, that of Ramage to the south, Miller's to the west, and the fireman's to the north. A miner who was in the act of cutting sleepers on the pit-head was also blown some distance and covered over by the debris, a large and heavy stone falling upon him and breaking the poor fellow's back. Another workman was also sitting at the mouth of the pit, waiting the arrival of his neighbour to be lowered down the shunk, when the explosion occurred, but he escaped unhurt. Some idea may be formed of the terrific force of the explosion from the fact that a great piece of the boiler, weighing about 50 cwt., ploughed its way down a park, leaving a trench behind it, tearing up by the roots a large tree four feet in circumference, and distant about 200 yards, and breaking or cutting it in two as if it were a walking stick. Another portion of the boiler was buried 18 inches deep in a field to the westward, and at a point 150 yards distant from the pit. Another large piece was blown over a two-storey house, alighting upon the outer edge of the roof and falling into the street, after rebounding against and damaging materially a house on the opposite side of the street. Another portion fell also on the roof of a house, in which it made a large hole, causing a weighty stone to fall on a bed in which were an aged woman and a child, but fortunately both of whom remained unhurt. Nearly the whole of the houses in Airdrie were shaken by the explosion, and the windows of the neighbouring houses were shattered to pieces, while the brick stack in connection with the pit was hurled into the air, and descended like a hailstorm, covering the neighbouring parks and gardens with bricks, some of which were blown a distance of many hundred yards, and others doing considerable damage to several buildings. All the machinery has been torn to pieces and completely destroyed. The explosion was heard several miles off. The deceased men have left widows and children to mourn their melancholy end.

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.

THE KING OF SARDINIA'S PROGRESS THROUGH HIS NEW TERRITORIES.

FLORENCE, APRIL 18.—As the royal train was leaving Leghorn his Majesty noticed a very large and magnificent bouquet of flowers, which had been placed on the table of the royal carriage. On inquiring where they came from, he was informed by Baron Ricasoli that they had been sent by the agent of the Russian Prince Demidoff, who two days before had received from his master, now at Vienna, orders to this effect. Although trivial in itself, this fact seems to show that the Czar has not looked upon the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont as some other crowned heads have. As soon as the King alighted from the royal train at the Porto Prato station, in this city, his Majesty, as I have told you already, was received by Marquis Bartolomei, the gonfaloniere of Florence, and by the town councillors. After replying to the noble marquis' address, his Majesty started on horseback, followed by his brilliant staff, towards the Duomo. The royal carriages which were in waiting at the entrance of the station soon followed the royal cavalcade, with the Ministers and the high dignitaries of the state. They drove between a double row of the National Guard and of the deputations sent by the Maestranze, or guilds, which, since the times of the Florentine republic, have never ceased to exist. What moved me most was the deputation of the Neapolitan, Roman, and Lombardo-Venetian political refugees. They were all dressed in black, and one gentleman in each group held up the banner of his country covered with a black veil. The winged lion of Venice, the trinacria of Sicily, the cross of Naples, and the Romulus and Remus nursing-wolf of Rome, indeed, on this solemn occasion, appeared in mourning, as a protest against the tyrannic Governments of those Italian States. The concourse everywhere was immense; in fact, the population of Florence has been more than doubled by the people who have poured in here from all parts of the provinces. A great many subjects of his Holiness living on the borders of Tuscany have come to Florence to see and to cheer the gallant King, upon whom they look as their future sovereign. I have been told that more than 300 citizens of Perugia found the means of crossing the Papal frontier for the same object.

Yesterday the King was in the saddle between five and six o'clock, and, accompanied by the Governor General Ricasoli and his staff, rode first to the church of S. Miniato. It occupies the crest of a hill to the east of Florence, a short half-mile outside the gate of the same name. From there is obtained the most beautiful view of the city that any of the lovely sites in the environs—and their name is legion—presents; though the most artistic view on this side is gained in front of a church belonging to a Franciscan convent, a very short distance below Florence, which, with its palaces and towers, is spread out like a map at your feet.

Passing thence by the road which follows the crest of the hills, the royal *corteye* proceeded to the Poguio Reale, a noble palace, situated about a mile outside the Porta Romana. Descending through the noble avenue of cypresses and cedars which reaches to the city gate, it continued its route to the Cascini, and about nine o'clock returned to the palace. Later in the morning the Archbishop of Florence was received by the King.

His Majesty in the afternoon visited the Spedale Maggiore, where he remained nearly two hours.

Some of the nobility were also honoured by a reception; amongst them was Count Gherardo Gherardesca, now a deputy to the National Parliament. The count is the descendant of the illustrious Pisan family of this name, whose ancestor, Count Ugolino, was imprisoned, as you remember, in the tower, or, as Dante calls it, the *muda*, where he was starved to death, together with his son and nephew. The king, on hearing the name announced by the master of the ceremonies, and remembering the heartrending description which the Florentine poet makes Count Ugolino himself give of the horrible scene, turned to one of the court, and said, "Why, I thought Count Ugolino had eaten up all his family, or at all events that they had been starved to death with him in the tower."

The secretary of Marchese de Breme, his Majesty's master of the ceremonies, has kindly furnished me with the plan of the proceedings for the remainder of the week. To-morrow, chariot races in the square of Santa Maria Novella; Friday, royal visit to Leghorn; Saturday, royal visit to Pisa, a hunting party, and in the evening *luminaria*; Sunday, state ball at the palace.

APRIL 19.—Yesterday his Majesty was present at the races. He arrived at the royal stand at 3 p.m., and was enthusiastically received. The road from the palace was filled with a dense crowd, which followed the open carriage in which he was seated, and which was obliged to move at a foot pace. Victor Emmanuel frequently expressed his delight at the warm reception he every where met with from his newly-acquired subjects. It is not alone the inhabitants of the capital that throng to welcome him; the city is filled to overflowing by Tuscans from every part, Arezzo, Cortona, Chiusi, Montepulciano, &c., whilst the railway trains are crowded with the inhabitants of the central and northern districts, and people coming from the Æmilia, Marches, and Umbria. Extra trains have been set running on the different lines, but they are not even now sufficient to meet the requirements of the occasion.

It was feared at one time that the weather would stop the sport, but though dense clouds hung over the noble ridges of Pistoia and Vallombrosa, not a drop of rain fell till the last race had been run. But in the night, as on the previous one, the rain came down in torrents.

To-day chariot races, in imitation of the ancient races of the circus, are to come off in the Piazza Santa Maria Novella, which is converted into an amphitheatre for the occasion. Count Cavour remains here till to-morrow, when, after accompanying the King to Pisa, he will return to Turin. Farini will arrive the day after to-morrow to take his place, and then the late governor-general of the Æmilia will accompany his Majesty to Bologna.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

A letter from Florence says speaking of the King of Sardinia's triumphal progress through the Æmilian provinces:—"The King of Sardinia does not, strictly speaking, see Florence for the first time, nor is this his first visit to the place. He was here, quite an infant, at the time that the Prince of Carignano, a fugitive from Turin after the revolutionary attempt of 1821, found here a shelter at the court of his Grand Ducal cousins of Tuscany. The Carignano family were then lodged at the Poggio Imperiale. The infant Prince Victor Emmanuel was in his cradle, the curtains of which were set on fire by a candle which came in contact with them. The child was rescued from the flames, not, however, without severe burning on his right hand and left side, in which latter spot the King bears the marks of the fire to the present day. Most unfortunately, the Signora Teresa Zanotti, the nurse to the little prince, who, to the risk of her own life, took him from the cradle, was so severely injured by the flames that she died after a few days' suffering. All this domestic episode we learn from the letters of the Prince of Carignano, the King's father, who then simply signed himself 'Alberto di Savoia,' but who took his full name of 'Charles Albert' on his accession to the throne in 1831."

FRANCE.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.]

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—The Prince of Syracuse's letter to his royal nephew is the subject of angry invective in Legitimist and Ultramontane circles, though that graceless youth is not more likely to profit by it than did Phil. Stanhope by the whole series of Chesterfield.

The naval arsenal at Genoa has been of late a scene of pressing activity, a squadron being fitted out for service in the Adriatic; and it is supposed that the spring and summer station of this flotilla will be the roadstead of Rimini, with cruisers off Ravenna and Comacchio.

The Belgic Cabinet does not much sympathise with the feeling that prompts some officers in the army of that constitutional kingdom to place their services at the disposal of arbitrary government in the peninsula, an official notification being issued in reply to such as requested leave to join Monsignor Lamoriciere, that leave would only be granted on the name of each applicant being struck off the roll of the Belgian army.

From Ghent we learn that the bones of Jaques Van Arteveldt, the champion of Flemish franchises, had turned up on a recent clearance of old houses next the hospital of Biloque. A stone coffin was broken into, and the skeleton of the chieftain found, as indicated by a metallic plate, much corroded but yet legible: JACOBUS VAN ARTEVELDE UPPERBOFMAN HOOFMOTEND, ANNO MCCCXXXXV. The strike on the trenches round Antwerp had ceased on the contractor Pauwell's engaging to raise the wages to 2f. a day, but subject to task working or measurement of each navvy's day labour, the ringleaders being, as usual, the least effective labourers of the lot. Pauwell erects huts for the men, and opens canteens where food is obtainable at cost prices.

The 19th of April was at Wittemburg the scene of immense concourse from all parts of Germany, to inaugurate the Melanthon monument on the tercentenary anniversary of his death (1560). The Prince Regent of Prussia and Prince Frederick William came from Potsdam. The 20th of April was the birthday of Louis Napoleon, who has entered on his 53d year, being born in 1808 at the house now occupied by Rothschild in Rue Lafitte, then called Rue Cerutti, subsequently Rue d'Artois. The Czar of Russia has just erected a professorship at the Petersburg University for Byzantine history and literature—studies of which our Gibbon was a glutton, but which ought to have far more attraction for Muscovite scholardom.

In the little Republic of San Marino there has just died, aged 84, the oldest and most laborious investigator of numismatic remains in Europe, Bartolemeo Borghesi, whose authority in this department of archæology was supreme among Italians.

On the 10th of April the town of Innspruck witnessed the passage of 22 political prisoners in irons *en route* for the jails of Bohemia; the captives being from the valleys and towns of Italian Tyrol, now clamorous for junction with the Italic Kingdom at Trente, which is the focus of disaffection. The land and farms of 93 proprietors, who had emigrated into Lombardy, were ordered for seizure and public sale by the Vienna Government, but Baron Crescevi, the agent of authority, was baffled by the unanimous refusal of all the public notaries to register or ratify this confiscation, and the complete abstention of bidders from the attempted auction. The population carried the notaries in triumph through the town. Whether the returned pilgrim of ocean, Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, has decided the Kaiser Franz towards these recent conciliatory measures for Hungary, or the gathering thunderstorm has given forth such premonitory mutterings as to compel attention, does not much signify; but the Vienna Court think that enough has been done to warrant Franz Joseph in going to Pesth and getting himself crowned with the sacred diadem of King Stephen at Buda. There is a formula of oath to be tendered to Hungarian kings which is rather stringent as to maintenance of immemorial franchises, and it remains to see whether the "Bill of Rights" which awaits the German autocrat will be sworn to by him in his new capacity of annointed ruler over Magyar land.

The "Opinione" prints the "true bill" found at Bologna against Gaetano Feletti for abduction of Edgar Mortara, on the 23rd June, 1858, the said child being now a prisoner at Rome, said arbitrary arrest and abduction being punishable by the criminal code, with a year's hard labour instead of three, said Feletti being but a secondary agent, not a principal, with costs against Feletti.

AMERICA.

The *Boston Courier* of the 2nd mentions the arrest of a man named James Johnson, on board the ship Brewster, Captain Fessenden, from Calcutta, November 30, on a charge of murdering three seamen belonging to the British man-of-war Retribution, from Calcutta, about five months since. The facts in the case, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:—

"Johnson is an Englishman by birth, and states that he is 21 years of age, although he appears several years older. He belonged to the British army in India, from which he deserted two or three years since. He afterwards acted as a bar-tender at a low rum shop in Calcutta, and it was here that he, with others, murdered the three seamen. The men were killed by being beaten over the head with a slung shot and glass bottles. They were supposed to have been murdered for their money. Johnson was supposed to be the chief perpetrator of this horrible murder, and officers were sent in every direction to ferret him out if possible. He escaped, however, by hiding behind a chimney in the house of a friend, where he remained three days without anything to eat. At the end of that time he left, and smuggled himself on board the ship North America, which was to sail immediately for the United States. He bribed the mate by giving him a gold watch to allow him to remain. He was detected, however, by some of the crew, as a fugitive from justice, and sent on shore. He then went on board the barque Clarissa Currier, which was bound for Boston, and bribed the mate by giving him two gold rings and a silver watch to allow him to stay; but here he was discovered again while going down the river Hoogly, and to get rid of him they sent him on board the ship Brewster, which was just leaving for this port. He climbed over the bows of that ship, and, when one of the sailors asked him what he wanted, he said, 'For God's sake save me; if the officers get hold of me I shall catch the seven stretchers.' They concluded to bring him over, and did not suspect at the time that he was a murderer. The sailors state that during the passage he has been seen to start up in his sleep, and cry out, 'Go away, I did not murder you alone; he helped me to do it.' 'My God, there they are!' 'See the blood!' and other exclamations of horror, mingled with oaths. The police are in search of the mate of the Clarissa Currier, to whom the prisoner is supposed to have confessed the crime. The ship arrived here about a week since, and the mate has concealed himself on account of a debt for which he has become liable, and for which a warrant has been issued against him. The evidence is probably strong enough to convict him without the testimony of the mate, but the British Consul desires to have the evidence beyond a doubt before sending him to Calcutta. Johnson is of medium size, and has a decidedly hard-looking face, especially when looked upon as a murderer. He refuses to hold any conversation in regard to the crime with which he is charged."

A Vicksburg (Mississippi) paper relates another case of negro burning as follows:—

"We have just come into possession of the following facts in relation to the burning of a negro man, at Mr. Woodfolk's plantation, on Deer Creek. It seems that the negro thus summarily dealt with was a vicious, self-willed fellow, and, becoming offended at a woman (black) on the same plantation, walked up to her as she was working in the field, and deliberately plunged his knife into her heart. Upon perpetrating this bloody deed he fled to the woods, not, however, before giving several other negroes to understand that their time would come next, and after them two white men living hard by. Dogs were put on his track, and after a chase of several hours he was captured, though not without a desperate struggle—the pursuers being put to all they knew to take him alive. Having securely bound him, they took him back to the plantation to consider what was best to be done in his case. Several highly respectable gentlemen were present at the council, who concluded the severest punishment possible should be inflicted upon the black desperado who had for so trivial a cause taken life, as it might be the

Literature.

The Causes and Treatment of Imperfect Digestion. By Arthur Leared, M.D., M.R.I.A., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c., &c. London: John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

Our fellow-countryman, Doctor Leared, has attained eminence in his profession, in the metropolis of the sister country. He now bids fair for making a reputation also as a medical writer. The book before us is creditable to the learning, experience, and literary skill of Dr. Leared. A difficult subject is handled with masterly ease, and rendered popular by the perspicacious style in which it is expressed. The opening chapter on the physiology of digestion shows the philosophical habit of mind characteristic of the author, and his remarkable faculty of expressing himself in a manner suitable alike to professional men and to the general reader. The causes of dyspepsia are stated with originality and independence of thought. The treatment of the disease, whether by general hygienic agents or by medicine, is ably and lucidly discussed. Some interesting details of experiments in connection with digestion, and the treatment of indigestion, close the volume. We believe the distinction of M.R.I.A. was conferredupon Dr. Leared some years ago, for a very able paper on a physiological subject. We heartily welcome the learned doctor into the public domain of letters, and hope that this his first work will be the harbinger of many publications of equal merit, and as conducive to the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

The History of India, from the Earliest Times to the Suppression of the Great Mutiny. By E. Nolan, Ph. D., &c., &c.

This magnificent publication is now completed. It contains numerous highly-finished engravings on steel, and a complete Indian atlas. The history of English adventure and of the English arms in India is given with minuteness and accuracy, yet in a flowing and graceful style. We have nowhere read such graphic descriptions of the siege of Delhi, of Havelock's march, or of the relief of Lucknow, as in these pages. It is a work, from its intrinsic merit, worthy of a place in the richest library, while its price enables it to become an acquisition to the poorest.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held yesterday, in the Round-room of the Rotundo. The attendance was large.

The Earl of Roden occupied the chair.

Among those on the platform were—

The Earl of Mayo, Revds. Maurice Neligan, — Elliott, Wm. Lawrence, H. C. Eade, John H. King, James Disney, John Archdall, Archdeacon of Ferns, G. W. Dalton, G. O. Brewnrigg, B. H. Johnson, Quentin D. Hume, Henry L. Sandes, Dr. Binney, Wm. Vesey, Wm. Pakenham Walsh, Frederick Dowling, Robert Stone, Mervyn Archdall, R. Archdall Byrne, E. Metcalf, Wm. Jameson, Wm. Marrable, Dr. Kirkpatrick, H. Hare, Wm. Neville, Richard Barton, George V. Fitzherbert, John Hall, Wm. Graysburn, A. R. Fausett, H. R. Halahan, F. P. Studdert, Wm. Hughes, A. W. Leet, H. Burdett, Francis Dobbs; Denis Crofton, Esq., Guy Lloyd, Esq.; Dr. J. F. Duncan, C. Lennox Stewart, Esq., Revds. J. Gully, C. F. MacCarthy, R. Blundell, Archdeacon of Glandelagh.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Urwick; after which,

The Rev. M. Neligan read the report, which entered minutely into the operations of the society in the different countries of Europe. It stated that Italy was no longer closed against the Word of God, as it had been for centuries, and that, together with the revival of nationality, there was also awakening there a desire to accept the Gospel. France, too, was a very different country from what it was twenty-five years ago, and the progress of evangelisation there was considerable, taking into account the numerous difficulties and obstacles with which they had to contend. In Belgium the society was still more successful. Twenty-five years ago there was hardly a native Protestant to be found there; but the Gospel had taken root in that country, and they could now boast of having 1,000 communicants in connection with the Evangelical Church, and 5,000 regular attendants at Divine worship. The Evangelical Society of France had been organised about twenty-seven years ago, and its labours extended to several departments; it was most successful in Paris. In Geneva the society commenced its operations in 1831. During the last year they had seventeen agents there, but there was felt considerable difficulty, arising from the want of sufficient funds. Repeated requests had been made to the society for pastors, evangelists, and teachers, but all of which could not be responded to. The Church of Lyons was labouring with great zeal; it employed seventeen regular agents, besides ten or twelve other persons, who gave a portion of their time to the work. Great opposition, however, was given to them in this quarter, every sort of abuse and calumny being heaped upon them. In Spain, the work of the society was progressing also. The dissemination of tracts in that country had done much good, and were leading the people to wish for the Word of God itself. The rev. gentleman then read an abstract of the accounts of the society, from which it appeared that the receipts during the past year were £1,275 2s.

The noble Chairman then rose to address the meeting, and said—We are come to the last of the anniversaries which have been celebrated in this room, but although this is the last, I think I may well say that it is not the least, when I consider the extent of territory to which it devotes its exertions, and when I also consider the fact mentioned in the report, that £1,275 have been collected in this country alone during the past year for it, I cannot but congratulate you on the increased anxiety which has taken place in respect to it. But, then, the success of the receipts had arisen from the exertions of those dear ladies who have displayed so much zeal and activity in the cause of the society. I have only to say to them, persevere in the good work you have undertaken, and you cannot fail to achieve your object. It is a great and noble object to be engaged in, and they might be certain that, in asking God's blessing, they would be sure to receive it, having been made the instruments of doing great good on the part of this society.

The Rev. Mr. Laurenson proposed the first resolution, that the report be printed and circulated, and that the meeting desired to thank God for the opening which He had made upon the Continent for the spread of the Gospel. The rev. gentleman having alluded to the necessity for increased exertions in support of the object which the society had in view, said that when the ancient Protestant Church of France was lying, as it were, half dead, some thirty years ago, the Lord took compassion upon her, bound up her wounds like the good Samaritan, and poured out His sympathy and affection upon her. She was, however, recovering from the languishing state in which she had been for so many years, and was fast attaining the vigour and energy which she ought always to have enjoyed. But, though the report dwelt much upon the operations of the society in France, there was, perhaps, no church on the Continent which possessed more interest for them than that of Geneva. Strange to say, it was a most suffering church in all time, but its people had always displayed the sincerest spirit of Christianity and the utmost generosity. During the last century thousands of people escaped from the tyranny to which they were exposed in the South of France, and sought a home and refuge in Geneva. They got both there; and such was the generosity of the inhabitants towards them that those of them that were in need received a weekly stipend of three francs each for their support; and, what was more, on one occasion they contracted a loan for the purpose of relieving the necessities of those poor people. With regard to the operations of the society, he would mention that there was one difficulty with which they were constantly beset—namely, the want of sufficient funds to carry out the work which had been undertaken; and this difficulty was increasing every year. Some people thought they were doing wonders if they could remain stationary, and not go back. Now, he did not hold that opinion. On the contrary, there ought to be a marked and steady increase every year in the funds of the society, because its operations were increasing every year; but he regretted to inform them, that the funds were not adequate to the wants of the society, and, moreover, that owing to that fact, great expense and responsibility were often thrown upon its agents, who had to incur liabilities which they were badly able to meet. He hoped that when his Christian friends came to ponder upon this circumstance, they would be disposed to act with more liberality than heretofore, and surely, when they reflected upon the nature of the work which the society had taken in hands, they would perceive the justness of his appeal. What greater or nobler work could the human mind conceive than that of spreading the Gospel among the several nations of Europe from which it was now excluded? And, besides, he would add, that they were under a moral obligation to assist the society in its endeavours to have the Word of God preached to their fellow-creatures, who, were it not for the exertions of this society, would be practically shut out from it, as they had been in times past.

Monsieur le Pasteur Frossard was then introduced to the meeting, and seconded the resolution. He said that it was not his intention to make a speech, nor indeed was he able to do so, for he felt much difficulty in speaking the English language. He had come from a distant country to return thanks to the society for the help which it had given to their Christian enterprise. He came also to return thanks to the Almighty God, who had put it into their hearts to stretch out a helping hand to them; and, besides, he had come to tell them what they had been doing with their money, for he was quite sure they would feel an interest in knowing that. The society had its establishments in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Spain, and he need hardly tell them that he took a deep interest in them all. But he came to speak especially of the Central Evangelical Church, and he begged to be allowed to say a few words about its principles, its means of action, and its labours. As to its principles, it held the great fundamental doctrine, that the pure Gospel of God should be preached to every man—that is to say, the Gospel as found in the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible. Their society was evangelical in its doctrine, and it was also national, because its works were particularly directed for the benefit of the National Protestant Church of France. They all knew what the Church of France was. It was composed of the remnants of the old church to which many of their ancestors belonged, and he could inform them that in the few hours which he had spent in the city of Dublin, he had met many who were directly descended from the old Huguenots, who left their native country and their property behind them, rather than abandon their faith. But if their society was a national one, he should also add that it was actuated by the spirit which animated the Evangelical Alliance, and that although its sphere was confined to France, it had affection and love for all the other Christian churches that were working in a different direction. There would be held a meeting of the Central Society that week, and there would be a deputation from Paris at it. The great object of the Central Society was the revival of the old Protestant Church in France. They were aware that this national church had gone through great trials and afflictions from the tyranny of the Government prior to the Revolution, and from the infidelity and rationalism which succeeded it. After the restoration of peace, however, their English friends visited them, and they found their church in a miserable condition. He was very young at the time, but he could recollect that at that period the number of worshippers was very small. Indeed they could be easily counted. The mission was begun by means of the Central Society, who had already effected a great change in the habits of the people, for the number of those regularly attending church had increased largely within a few years. The second object of the society was to take care of those poor Protestants who were scattered through the country, and who had no one to look after them. If he had a map of France before him, he could point out many places where these poor people were dispersed; a few dozen or a few hundred here and there, and no one could have an idea of the wretched lives they spent while remaining in this isolated condition. They were without instruction themselves, and without the means of instructing their children; often, too, without the ordinary comforts of a home. In Provence and other parts of France he had met many such people, and he rejoiced to be able to say that he had been the means of gathering them together, of ministering to their spiritual wants, and of forming so many nucleus for new churches. They should also bear in mind, when considering the nature of the society, that it was conservative as well as national, and that it was aggressive too—he meant of course that word to be understood in its good sense, for it tended to preserve the remnants of the church which had been left. But it was necessary that it should be aggressive, and that it should go and, in spite of every difficulty, spread the Gospel. There was an old proverb which said, "Woe to the conquered," but their motto should be, "Happiness to the conquered," for it was to increase the happiness of those to whom they ministered that they carried on this enterprise. The rev. gentleman next proceeded to describe the difficulties which they had to contend with in France, arising from their political situation, and from the want of proper agents, and concluded by addressing the meeting in his native language, in which he inculcated the benefits arising from the society, and entreated his hearers to assist him with their prayers, as well as with their contributions.

The Rev. J. B. Heard proposed the next resolution—that the meeting regarded the present providential opening to the Gospel on the Continent of Europe as a call upon all Christians to exert themselves in aiding those engaged in the work of evangelisation there. The rev. gentleman said that he heartily approved of the principles and mode of operation adopted by the society, and he attended that meeting with the more pleasure because he had lately seen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears, how the society was carrying on its operations. He had lately travelled through Italy, and he might mention that he had visited that country on several occasions before, and that he was as familiar with its language, its literature, and people, as perhaps most Englishmen. He remembered well the impression which his visit there, about twelve years ago, made upon him; and had any one then told him that such a resurrection, as it were, of an entire nation from the sleep of centuries as that which had taken place would occur, he could not possibly have believed him. Italy had now thrown off the shackles of tyranny, and started again in the race of civilisation and progress; and he also trusted that she would soon cast off the shackles of superstition also. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to narrate his experience in different parts of Italy, especially in Naples, Rome, and Florence. He said that the people of Naples did not appear disposed to rise in revolution at present, as they were waiting for events in Northern Italy, which was considered by the Neapolitans as the great centre of intelligence in their country, and the most worthy to take the lead. But the common people of Naples were sunk in the lowest state of superstition and ignorance, and he did not know whether they were capable of being regenerated. He was persuaded that, if reformation of that people was possible at all, it should be effected from without. The rev. gentleman next referred to the discontent and religious indifference of the Romans, and to the great success of the missionaries in Northern Italy, and concluded by moving the above resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Eade seconded it, and briefly addressed the meeting. He urged the propriety of the public making themselves better acquainted with the working of the society, by the reading of its reports, which abounded in the most interesting information, and also that they should not confine their aid to mere sympathy, but come forward with liberal contributions, without which the enterprise could not be sustained.

The Doxology was next sung, after which a collection was taken at the doors.

THE CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held yesterday. At a little before two o'clock the chair was taken by The Lord Mayor.

The other members present were—Aldermen Roe, D.L., J.P.; Moylan, J.P.; Campbell, J.P.; Mackey, J.P.; D'Arcy, D.L.; Curran, and Reynolds. Councillors Martin (Trinity), Chambers, M'Cann, Scally, Plunkett, Martin (Fitzwilliam), French, Draper, Codd, Casson, O'Brien (Robert), M'Swiney, Tagart, Vance, Joseph, Kelch, Redmond, Bonsall, M'Vey, Burke, and Price.

Mr. Farquhar read the report of No. 3 Committee, regarding the holdings of Colonel White and Captain Darley, from which it appeared that a memorial having been presented to them at the committee meeting held on the 28th January last by those gentlemen, praying that the Corporation would reduce the rents of their respective holdings at Baldoyle, a committee was appointed to consider the memorial, and make a report upon the subject. That committee, upon the 18th February, presented their report, and having set forth that they examined the rents, &c., stated that they were of opinion the rents of Captain Darley should be reduced at the rate of 10s. an acre, and that the rest of his lot should be reduced from its present rent of £4 17s. 2d. to the sum of £4 4s. the Irish acre. In the case of Colonel White, the committee, were of opinion, the rent should be reduced, of one farm from £5 5s. 3d., and of the other from £6 9s. 7d., to the uniform rent of £4 4s. for both farms.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) said that, in the absence of Alderman Atkinson, he rose to move the adoption of the report just read. He fully admitted that, if they were dealing with the entire of Baldoyle, he would be adverse to the reduction of the rent. He thought, where the lands were purchased by a gentleman, he should abide by the rent, and not seek for any reduction of them subsequently. (Hear.) However, the present memorialists' respective cases had been carefully considered, and, from what appeared to be the facts, they seemed clearly entitled to the required reduction. In the case of Colonel White, which was the most material reduction sought, it appeared the claim rested upon two distinct grounds: first, on the score of valuation—the ground on which the reduction had been made in other cases; and, secondly, on account of the very large expenditure in the improvement of the land. He would undertake to say that if any member of the house proceeded with a sub-committee to view the lands, he would see that Col. White had laid out very large sums of money upon them, and had made many permanent and valuable improvements. He had spent upwards of £2,000 upon them, and when the Council considered that these lands were not the property of Col. White, but of the Corporation, and that he was possessed of but a short terminable lease of them, he (Mr. Martin) thought it was matter for much gratitude on their part towards their tenant. The claim of Captain Darley was equally strong, and the committee had recommended a reduction of 10s. per acre on certain land of his, skirting the road, on which were planted a number of trees. He (Mr. Martin) believed the Council would always be glad to have such improving tenants upon their lands. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tracey seconded the adoption of the report.

Alderman Reynolds said he intended to oppose the adoption of the report. He found that it had been adopted on a former occasion, at a meeting of Committee No. 3, on the 18th of February, 1860, and he found the number who voted on it were eight—Alderman Laurence Reynolds, Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward), Mr. Casson, Mr. Tracey, and Mr. M'Swiney were for it; and the Lord Mayor, Mr. Tagart, and Mr. Wharton were against it. Now, they had to regard that matter as emanating from a body of five, who, on a division, were in a majority of two. He (Alderman Reynolds) was in favour of granting a reduction in every case where the rent was disproportioned to the value of the lands, but he thought the present memorial came with very bad grace from so wealthy a man as Colonel White—the late member for Clare—praying for a reduction at the rate of 30 per cent. He (Alderman Reynolds) could not—and he was not a bit more conscientious than his neighbours—do justice to the creditors of the Corporation if he were to consent to allow that to pass.

Mr. Codd said that, notwithstanding the observations of Alderman Reynolds, he was induced, from all he had heard, to give his vote in favour of the adoption of the report.

Mr. M'Swiney said, that after the manner in which the five gentlemen had been alluded to by Alderman Reynolds, he would beg to deny, as one of that party, having been influenced by any consideration but the simple justice of the claim made. He had stated his reasons at the time, and he would repeat them now, that he should ever deprecate a course by which there was to be one law for the rich man and another for the poor. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam, Ward) seconded Alderman Reynolds' amendment. He thought that the very principles of justice called upon them to resist the application. Colonel White asked to have his rent reduced, and he (Mr. Martin) thought if he were dissatisfied with it, he should give up the lands, and the Corporation could then put them forth for auction. He considered that the giving of £106 yearly to this wealthy gentleman would be a diversion of the public revenue. Captain Darley had bid £1 per acre at the auction, and another man bid £3, but he not being able afterwards to meet his engagement, Captain Darley stepped into his shoes and purchased the lands. Was he now to come to the Corporation and ask to have that reduced which he had agreed to pay of his own free will and motion? He (Mr. Martin) thought it would be a gross dereliction of duty if he were to vote in favour of the application.

Mr. Burke addressed some remarks to the house on the question, and in the course of his observations he took occasion to refer to the conduct which was invariably pursued by the members of the Corporation. They had taken upon themselves the character of a sort of House of Parliament, and yet were continually abusing and calling each other names. It was not a dignified manner of conducting the business of the city, and he wondered what the opinion of the people was in regard to their representatives upon such occasions.

Mr. Kelch asked the Lord Mayor what this had to do with the question before the house?

Mr. Burke then resumed his seat.

Mr. M'Vey was not in favour of the reduction of rent, but he thought the better course to be adopted in the present case was to allow Colonel White an extension of time, say thirty years, in preference to having the terms reduced.

Alderman Roe regretted he would be compelled to vote against the original motion, although he did not entirely concur with Alderman Reynolds' amendment. He was sorry that any remarks reflecting upon Colonel White had been made there that day; for he thought the Corporation were largely indebted to him in every respect. (Hear, hear.)

A division was then taken on the amendment. For the amendment—Aldermen Reynolds and Campbell; Councillors Kelch, Martin (Fitzwilliam), Plunket, Scally, and M'Cann—7. Against—Aldermen Mackey and Roe; Councillors Chambers, Codd, Casson, Redmond, Burke, Bonsall, Draper, Martin (Trinity), Tagart, Whelan, Vance, Pilkington, M'Swiney, M'Vey, French, Joseph, and Tracey—19. Majority against the amendment, 12.

Mr. Martin (Trinity) moved an amendment, that the report be referred back to committee to request that the rents and terms of the lease of the four villa farms held by Duffy, Crampton, White, and Darley, be thoroughly considered, and a report laid before the Town Council on the subject, with a view to a satisfactory arrangement of the rents and terms of those farms.

The amendment was put, and a division taken, which resulted in a majority of votes against it.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal.)

Fitzgerald v. Langford.

This was an appeal from the Incumbered (now Landed) Estates Court. It was instituted by Mr. Andrew Nugent Comyn, of Ballinderry, county Galway, for the purpose of establishing the priority of his judgment, on the estate of the late Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, who carried on the business of a brewer in the town of Galway. Mr. Mark Lynch, who held a statutable mortgage, which was registered after Mr. Comyn's judgment, claimed priority, which the judge below allowed, holding that the affidavit of registry which Comyn impeached as being defective in description was sufficient. Against this ruling the present appeal was brought.

The case was argued on behalf of the applicant by Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and Serlock, Q.C.; and for the respondent by Messrs. Blake, Q.C., Sullivan, Q.C., and Morris.

Their Lordships overruled the decision of the court below, and allowed the appeal.

ROLLS COURT—Yesterday.

Kennedy v. Nugent.

Mr. Edward Sullivan, Q.C., applied, on behalf of the petitioner for an injunction order restraining the respondent John Francis Nugent, of the *People's News*, in Cook-street, from publishing any copy or copies of certain letters written by Dr. Cahill, and which were the property of the petition r. It appeared that James B. Kennedy was the proprietor of a newspaper in Dublin called the *Telegraph*, and he had made an agreement with Dr. Cahill, previous to the departure of the latter for America, to give him a sum of five guineas for certain articles, in the nature of letters, to be published in the petitioner's paper. These writings had been constantly re-published in the form of a pamphlet by the respondent, who sold them at the rate of one halfpenny each. The petitioner stated that the sale was very extensive, and interfered with that of the newspaper. In order to put a stop to this piracy, Kennedy bought the copyright of two letters from Dr. Cahill, thus becoming entitled to the sole use and publication of them, under the provisions of the 5th and 6th Vic. The petitioner had since then published one of these documents on the 5th of February, 1860, and had placed at the head a notification that it was copyright. The respondent, notwithstanding this, re-published it, and the object of the present motion was to have a stop put to his carrying out this system any further.

The Master of the Rolls granted the injunction.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Full Court.)

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

In the matter of Sherwoods, infants.

At the sitting of the court,

The Lord Chief Justice inquired if Mr. Brereton had received any intimation of the children being delivered up to their lawful guardian?

Mr. Brereton—We have received no intimation whatever, my lord.

The Chief Justice—Do you know if they are in court?

Mr. Brereton—I understand not, my lord. I have made inquiries, but I understand there is no appearance intended to-day.

The Chief Justice—Then the attachment must issue forthwith.

Mr. Brereton—Against Denis O'Connor and John O'Connor?

The Chief Justice—Yes; against both.

Mr. Brereton—According to your lordship's permission, considering that Mr. Thomas James M'Robins, who took the children up to Dublin, is affected by the case, I have determined in proceeding with the notice which we have served, and to apply to the court for a conditional order against him for an attachment, grounded upon his own affidavit.

Mr. Justice O'Brien suggested that Mr. Brereton should enter such affidavits as he thought proper, as he had made a *prima facie* case for an attachment.

The Court accordingly made the order, Mr. M'Robins to have an opportunity of showing cause on Saturday next.

The Queen, at the prosecution of George Porter, v. the Justices of the Peace for the county of Tyrone.

In this case, which stood over from last term, the court delivered judgment.

The Chief Justice said that an application had been made in the case for a writ of *certiorari*, to remove into court five convictions which had been made by the magistrates of Tyrone. In four of the convictions the Marquis of Abercorn was complainant; and in the fifth, Mr. Humphrey, one of the Marquis of Abercorn's agents, was the complainant. The objections which were taken to the convictions were three in number. By the first it was charged that the Petty Sessions Court was improperly constituted, in consequence of the Messrs. Humphrey, who were interested in the case, sitting on the bench with the magistrates, and taking part in the proceedings. The second objection was, that there was a *bona fide* question raised by Mr. Porter, as to the title to the land which was the subject matter of inquiry before the magistrates, and that thereby the jurisdiction was ousted. The next question was, whether there was evidence to establish a wilful or malicious trespass, or whether the entry on the land by Mr. Porter was only an entry with a view to the assertion of a right. As to the first objection in reference to the constitution of the court, which was alleged to be improper and illegal, by reason of the Messrs. Humphrey occupying a seat upon it, there was no doubt, being found in that position, presenting an appearance to the public of conferring with the magistrates, and so far participating in the discussion and consideration of the case, it would be *prima facie* most object enable, not only as regarded the fair and impartial investigation of the case in a public view, it was calculated to bring suspicion upon the proceedings. According to the rule of law, a *prima facie* presumption might be displaced, and in the present instance he considered the objection had been fully and satisfactorily answered by the evidence, that neither of the Messrs. Humphrey took part in the proceedings. The court had not only the denial of the Messrs. Humphrey, but the evidence of the five other magistrates who presided on the occasion. They had all agreed in stating they had taken no part in the consideration or discussion of the case. They also stated the important fact, that when they retired to consider the case neither of the Messrs. Humphrey accompanied them, but remained in court, and the decision which was made was come to by the magistrates in chamber, on discussion of the case amongst themselves. It further appeared that the attorney for Mr. Porter had taken an objection to those gentlemen remaining upon the bench, and that the chairman, whose impartiality was not impugned, stated that the Messrs. Humphrey were not seated along with the magistrates, but on a part of the bench which, whenever unoccupied by the magistrates, was appropriated to the accommodation of any respectable persons who might happen to be present. It appeared that the attorney for Mr. Porter upon this made no further objection, but agreed to the Messrs. Humphrey remaining on the bench. It also appeared that before the proceedings of the court commenced those gentlemen intimated that they would take no part in the discharge of magisterial duties. When those matters upon which the objection to the constitution of the court was founded were compared with the grounds that existed in the other cases which had been quoted, it would be found that there was a substantial and material difference. In the case of Mr. French, it was admitted that the magistrate had taken a share in the proceedings on the very important question of adjourning the proceedings, and spoke and voted on that preliminary question. The case had reference to the adjustment of a certain rent charge in lieu of tithe, and the magistrate, being a parishioner, had a pecuniary interest in the matter to be decided. In the case of the justices of the county Clare, the magistrate whose presence was held to vitiate the proceedings accompanied the other magistrates, and remained with them in their private chamber while they were considering the case, which was a palpable participation in the decision of the question.

In the Surrey case, which had been cited, the magistrate remained on the bench with the other magistrates, and, although it was sworn he took no part in the consideration of the case, yet there took place that which was calculated to impress the public mind with the conviction that he had taken part in the proceedings, inasmuch as the chairman announced the decision of the bench, in the terms, "We are all of opinion." Under the circumstances the court were of opinion that there was no solid foundation for the objection as to the constitution of the court. He (the Chief Justice) was of opinion that it was not a wholesome exercise of the jurisdiction which the court had over the proceedings of the magistrates to raise up or to countenance artificial or imaginary objections, calculated to bring their proceedings into disrepute. The case of magistrates was one entitled to the greatest consideration, especially when the court was called upon to inflict on them the consequences of error by setting aside their proceedings. They discharged a gratuitous and onerous duty, and except on grounds of public policy it might be considered a great flaw in the administrative department of justice that the magistrates were exposed to the consequences even an error when discharging their gratuitous office. They had no exemption such as other paid administrators of law had—namely, protection from the consequences of their decision. That was a view which had always impressed his mind, and he had received that impression from some of the wisest men who had ever presided in that court within his memory. This, however, was not in the least to shut out a dealing with their errors, if errors they committed, nor in the least to countenance a departure from the strictest impartiality, or even an appearance of departure from it. With respect to the two other objections to the convictions, the opinion of the court was, that not only had Mr. Porter no grounds for raising a question of title, but that his entry on the lands was of the most malicious character, and one of his acts of so abominable a nature that the magistrates very properly visited it by imprisonment for seven days. The prosecutor had failed to make any case for a *certiorari*, and the cause shown by the defendants should be allowed, but not with costs, inasmuch as the Messrs. Humphrey had themselves given occasion for the principal objection—namely, that which had been raised to the constitution of the bench.

The other members of the court concurred in the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice.

In the matter of John Featherstone, an alleged lunatic.

This case stood over from last term for the purpose of having a medical return as to the actual state of Mr. Featherstone's mind. It will be remembered that he was arrested for trespass in the demesne of Newtownanner, belonging to Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., near Clonmel, and was subsequently committed to jail as a dangerous lunatic. An application was made to quash the committal, but was resisted by counsel for Mr. Osborne, and the case was allowed to stand till the present term.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. Osborne, stated that four medical gentlemen—two of whom had been nominated on each side—had made a unanimous report, after they had visited Mr. Featherstone, on the 23rd of February last, stating that, on minute personal observation, they agreed in stating that he is a dangerous lunatic, and exhibited the most marked delusion; they were further of opinion that it would be highly injudicious to set him at liberty, particularly as regards Mr. Bernal Osborne. It was perfectly obvious that, for the interests of society at large, it would be a crime to allow the lunatic to go at large.

Mr. Justice O'Brien—Particularly having regard to the fact, that he is in the custody of the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr. Harris, Q.C., on behalf of the father of the alleged lunatic, said that, under the circumstances, he did not wish to offer any opposition to the application. He trusted that, at some future occasion, they might be enabled to apply to the Lord Lieutenant to have the unfortunate young man discharged from custody. He did not exactly see what the object of the present application was, as he understood it was arranged the case should remain *in statu quo*.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said the order of the court was, the case should stand to the present term, in order to have a return as to the state of Mr. Featherstone's mind.

Mr. Harris said as the other side had not asked costs, he would say no more upon the subject.

Mr. Brewster said he did not appear in the case as a hostile litigant, but merely appeared on behalf of a gentleman who had felt himself and his family aggrieved by the conduct of the lunatic, and, under the circumstances, he did not think he ought to ask for costs.

The Court accordingly refused the application to liberate Mr. Featherstone.

The Queen v. Finnegan.

This case came before the court on a bill of exceptions to the charge of Mr. Baron Greene, in the trial of a *quo warranto* which came before him at the last summer assizes for Sligo. The *quo warranto* was filed by leave of the court, for the purpose of trying the title of Mr. John Finnegan to the office of town councillor for the borough of Sligo. The objection to the defendant's title was, that Mr. Connolly, his predecessor in the office, did not resign, and that therefore no vacancy was created, and consequently Mr. Finnegan's election was void.

Mr. West, Q.C., Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Q.C., and Mr. Michael Morris, appeared on behalf of Mr. Finnegan; and Mr. Hemphill, Q.C., Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney, *contra*.

The case has not yet concluded.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.—Yesterday.

O'Dea v. Malcomson.

The further hearing of this case was resumed. It involves an important question, as to the right of the public to fish on the river Shannon for five miles from the town of Limerick. The arguments of counsel have not yet concluded.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Thomas O'Brien.

The bankrupt was a labourer in Belfast, and the meeting was for final examination.

Mr. Levy appeared for the assignees, and stated that, although the schedule had been vouched, it would be necessary to ask the bankrupt some questions with respect to his dealings with his landlord, to whom he had given up possession of his premises after paying on foot of repairs and machinery a sum of £700.

Judge Berwick observed that the case was a very unfortunate one, as there were very large debts and very little assets.

Mr. Levy, having examined the bankrupt, stated he did not oppose the passing of the final examination, although he was sorry to say, there was but little for the creditors.

The final examination was then passed.

Agent—Mr. M'Nally.

In re Michael Nolan.

The bankrupt was a shopkeeper in Castleisland, county Kerry, and the meeting was for proof of debts, choice of assignee and surrender. Some debts were proved, the bankrupt surrendered, and a trade assignee was appointed.

Mr. Michael Larkin, agent.

In re M. Hegerty.

The bankrupt was a shopkeeper in Boyle, and the meeting was for final examination.

The bankrupt was examined by Mr. Kernan, Q.C., on the part of the assignees, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of his affairs, the examination was adjourned *sine die* with liberty to apply to have it re-opened.

Agent—Mr. Larkin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

(Before Judge Longfield.)

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

In the matter of the estate of Eyre Lloyd, owner and petitioner.

Part of the lands of Ballywilliam, north and south, containing 15a.; yearly profit rent, £68 1s. 10d. Purchased by Mr. Matthew Keaney (in trust), for £350.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

In the matter of the estate of the assignees of James Blakeney, owners; *ex parte* Thomas John Smith, continued in the name of Thomas Ardill, executor of said Thomas John Smith.

The lands of Corragh, otherwise Corrand Skehin, situate in the barony of Kilkenny West, containing 3c6a. 3r. 32p.; yearly profit rent, £97 10s. The sale was adjourned for want of bidders.

Henry C. Stephens, solicitor, having carriage of the sale.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Maria Langley, wife of Lawrence Langley, the said Lawrence Langley, and Arthur Robert Costello, owners and petitioners.

Lot 1.—Part of Derryhoran, containing 180a. 3r. 25p.; nett yearly rental, £114 12s. 8d. Sold to Mr. John Herbert Moore (in trust), for £2,520.

Lot 2.—Part of the same denomination, containing 469a. 3r. 11½p.; nett annual rent, £215. (Sale adjourned for want of bidders.

Lot 3.—Part of same denomination, containing 185a. 3r. 8p.; nett annual rental, £118 8s. 4d. Sold to Mr. P. J. Kelly (in trust), for £2,910.

Solicitors having carriage of sale—Leonard Dobbin and Co.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

In the matter of the estate of Mrs. Maryanne L'Estrange, of Glasson, in the county of Westmeath, widow, owner; *ex parte* Lord George Paget, George Stone, and Matthew Hutton Chaytor, petitioners.

The sale was adjourned, only £300 being bid.

Solicitors having carriage of sale—Foote and Fitzsimons.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

In the matter of the estate of John Jeffares, of Old Hull; *ex parte* John Jeffares, Cribstown, petitioner.

Part of the lands of Old Hull and Mounteross, containing 54a. 1r. 22p.; nett yearly rental, £31 7s. 11d. Purchased by Mr. William Whitty, for £2,490.

Solicitor having carriage of sale—R. W. Ryan.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

SICILY.

A telegram in the "Post" says that the last official despatches from Sicily are to the 18th. At that date all was not over in the interior of the Island, where atrocities were committed on both sides.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS TRAIN ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

A serious accident occurred at Hatfield, yesterday morning to the 10 o'clock down express train from London. The official account says that the train, in passing through the station, broke and displaced some of the material of the road, and although the engine and three first-class carriages remained on the line, the hinder portion of the train diverged, and one of the carriages was overturned. Mr. France Pym, of Brighton, who was riding in this carriage, was so seriously injured that he died shortly after the accident. Another passenger was hurt, but he was able to return home. The remainder went forward to their respective destinations, none of whom, it is believed, are injured. A plate layer near the spot was struck by a portion of the metal, and he is since dead. The newspaper accounts state that Mr. France Pym was a son of a late director of the company. The train comprised 10 carriages, mostly first-class, and the number of passengers was about 50. There was some reason to believe that the accident was caused by a rail breaking at the spot where the plate layers were at work. The fifth carriage was first thrown off the line, throwing with it the remainder of the train. Some of the carriages came in contact with the loaded trucks of a coal train which was passing, and then mounted the platform of the Devon station, and after traversing nearly the whole length of the platform, and after carrying away some of the roof, the coupling of the sixth carriage broke, and the hinder portion of the train was thrown over on the line, the carriages being shattered. The foremost part of the train still dashed on at little reduced speed. The wheels and axles of the fifth carriage were carried away, and the body of the carriage was hurled on its side, and in that state dragged a distance of more than 200 yards. The engine, tender, break, and three carriages kept the rail. The distance altogether from where the carriages first left the metals was 703 yards. The permanent way was ploughed up nearly the whole distance, rails were twisted, and the wrecks of shattered carriages were strewed over the line in all directions.

RESULT OF THE VOTING ON THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

Paris, April 23.—The Paris papers publish the following results of the voting upon the question of the annexation of Savoy to France:—

Chambery, April 23.—The result of the voting in the district of Chambery is known, and is as follows:—About 30,000 ayes; 59 noes. The following are the details in Annecy:—1,127 ayes; 21 noes. In Aix, 987 ayes; 13 noes: 192 abstained from voting, or were absent. In Chambery, 3,688 ayes; 22 noes: 200 were absent, or abstained from voting. A *fête* took place at the Governor's house, which was ornamented with flags. Crowds were present, and musical entertainments were given.

Turin, April 23.—The Savoyards of the Sardinian army at present in Turin have voted as follows:—For annexation, 3,082; against, 127. Out of 186 natives of Nice 137 have voted for annexation.

Geneva, April 23.—The result of the voting in several towns of the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny is generally unanimous for annexation.

NAPLES.

Turin, April 23.—Letters from Naples confirm the reported assassination of General Figlio.

TUSCANY.

Florence, April 23.—The King will be at Leghorn to-day, at Pistoga and Lucca to-morrow, on Wednesday at Sienna, and on Thursday at Arizgo.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, April 24.—The "Weimar Zeitung" contains an autograph letter from the Emperor to Baron von Bruck, dated Sunday, 22nd inst., in which his Majesty accepts the Baron's temporary resignation.

The "Weimar Zeitung" also contains a decree provisionally appointing the Councillor of State, Iquaz von Planer, to the charge of the Ministry of Finance. The decree also confers upon him the title of Privy Councillor. Prince Zartoryski died yesterday morning.

Later copies of the "Weimar Zeitung" of to-day do not contain the autograph letter of the Emperor to the late Baron Bruck, dated April 22nd, and published this morning.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 23.—The society of bankers for maintaining the course of exchange on London at 110, and of Medjidies at 100, commences operations from the 1st May next. The redemption of the Cairnes continues, and is to be completed by the end of May.

THE FRAUDS ON THE UNION BANK.

It is said the public will be startled by the magnitude of the frauds committed by W. F. Rullinger, late chief cashier of the Union Bank of London. These frauds, it is said, extend over a series of years, and the success of the defaulter in so long evading detection is stated to have been accomplished by an ingenious system of false entries. Unsuccessful speculations in the Stock Exchange, car